The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS TOUR TO THE WEST.

A Missionary Trip Under the Auspices of the Democratic Club.—Morrison, of Illinois, for President.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama has accepted an invitation to head the party of distinguished Democratic speakers who are to be sent upon a missionary tour of the west and north-west by the National Association of Democratic clubs, similar to that sent out by the same association four years ago, which was so successful in arousing the interest of Democrats in club work, which proved a considerable factor in the Democratic victory of '92. The party will leave Washington about August 24th, going via Buffalo, New York, through the Great Lakes to Duluth, Minnesota, where the first meeting is to be held. The route from there will be through the Dakotas into Montana, through the Yellowstone Park, Idaho and Washington, the schedule being so arranged that the party can take part in the annual meeting of the Democratic Society of Washington. They will then go through Oregon and Utah and continue as far west as San Francisco. The homeward bound trip will take in New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri. The party expects to be on the road about six weeks.

These missionary tours under the auspices of the association of Democratic clubs are not in the interest of any individual, but solely of the party. In fact, the association of Democratic clubs would find it impossible to boom any individual, as by its constitution it only meets once in every four years and then always after the party has made its presidential nomination. It booms the party, and not the man.

Secretary Carlisle goes upon his vacation this week, and as he will spend it as a neighbor of President Cleveland it is probable that both of them will combine a little business with their recreation. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will act as Secretary of the Treasury during Secretary Carlisle's absence.

Those Democrats who have long had a desire to vote for Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for President were delighted with the news brought from Illinois by ex-Congressman Forman. Mr. Forman thinks the state will be certain to send a solid Morrison delegation to the National Convention, and speaking of his chances he said: "Colonel Morrison has great natural strength as a candidate. He has force and courage and honesty, and is of a pure, shag-bark, hickory Democracy which was plentiful in the days of Andrew Jackson. It isn't so common now, but, when discovered, is just as popular as ever. Morrison is a poor man too; his public career hasn't made him rich. He has armies of friends too, in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama—in fact, all through the south and west. Prominent southern Democrats have declared that the candidate should be a western man with a war record. Colonel Morrison just fills that bill. He was born in Illinois; his war record is good, and he stands for a low tariff."

The Washington jury that convicted Captain Howgate of robbing the Government would have been entitled to much more credit had the verdict not been accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The guilt of the man has never been seriously questioned by anybody, excepting the twelve jurymen who at a previous trial acquitted him. Why then should the jury ask mercy for him? It is equivalent to saying: the evidence was so plain that we had to convict him; but, as it was only government money he stole, please don't be too hard on him. Application for a new trial has been made and when it is refused, as it is almost certain to pe, an appeal will be taken. The Court of Appeals will not sit again until fall. Meanwhile Howgate will have to go to jail.

Silver bullion is now quoted at $.67 1-4 an ounce, which is four cents higher than it was one year ago, and Treasury officials believe that it will go higher, on account of the Chinese demand for silver to pay Japan the war indemnity, which at the present price of silver will require in the neighborhood of $148,000,000 of bullion. The demand for silver to meet the general expenses of China and Japan in the later war is estimated to have already reduced the available stock of private silver bullion in the United States to considerably less than 1,000,000 ounces. The Government has, of course, a much greater amount than that, but the bullion owned by the government isn't in the market and is not likely to be, certainly not for some time to come, as Congressional legislation would have to be secured to sell it, if such was the desire of the government.

Business Booming.

One of the largest cotton mills in America is to be built at Adams, Mas., at a cost of one million dollars.

The North extension of the Schuylkill works at Conshohocken has resumed operations.

The ten per cent. cut made in wages by the James Hamilton machine company, of North Adams, Mass., has been restored.

Miners employed at Blythe's Red Bird works, Pittsburg, asked for ten cents a day more and got it, the pay now being $1,85.

Notice has been posted in the mills at the Ellis & Lessig steel and iron company, of Pottstown, of an advance in wages in the puddling department.

Notice has been given by the Lackawanna iron and steel company, of Scranton, that the wages of all tonnage men, mechanics and laborers would be increased ten per ct.

Such announcements have been made by the score each week for the past six weeks.

THEY ARE NOW LAWS.

Some of the Measures Approved by Governor Hastings.

These bills were approved by Governor Hastings: Validing purchases or leases heretofore made or acquired by water companies of lands to preserve their water supply from contamination; to prevent physicians and surgeons from testifying in civil cases to communications made by them by their patients; to protect berries and nuts by punishing trespass; relating to the lien of judgments against descendents; to amend an act to authorize and require county commissioners to furnish supplies and fuel for certain county offices, so as to include certain additional articles of supply; to abolish days of grace on promissory notes, drafts, &c., and to determine when such obligations maturing on Sunday, or on legal holidays or on half holidays shall become due; to amend the act relating to marriage licence; relating to the county wherein to secure the license; to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of this commonwealth; to determine the status of typewriting; appropriating $17,500 for the payment of the salary of the dairy and food commissioner and his necessary expenses as agent of the state board of agriculture for the two years ending May 31, 1895.

Arranging for Monuments.

Several old soldiers hereabouts remember the Chicamauga battlefield and will be interested in knowing that the commission appointed for the purpose, met Thursday at Harrisburg, to make arrangements for the placing of suitable monuments on the fields of Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, to mark the positions of Pennsylvania troops. A resolution was adopted that each regimental association select a design for its regiment to be forwarded to Col. Blakely, president of the association, to be placed in the hands of the executive committee yet to be appointed. Resolutions were also adopted that each regimental monument have inscribed thereon the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and that the executive committee shall comply in every respect with the wishes and desires of a majority of the commission.

They Beat Her.

One day last week five women of Axe Mann, who had a spite at Michael Daugherty, undertook to catch him and flog him, but Michael was too wary for them. Failing in this they caught Mrs. Daugherty as she had driven the cow to water, knocked her off the bridge into the creek and then beat her with stones and clubs into insensibility. The chastisement was so severe that Mrs. Daugherty is now in a precarious condition and may yet die. No arrests have been made but if the whipping proves fatal, there undoubtedly will be.

The Superior Court Judges.

The appointments will be announced this week simultaneous with the governor's formal approval of the bill. The appointees will be Judge John J. Wickham, of Beaver; ex-Judge J. Howard Reeder, of Easton; George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon; J. H. Brown, of Lancaster; E. N. Williard, of Scranton; ex-Governor James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and Henry J. McCarthy, of Philadelphia, the latter a Democrat.

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster Says that the First Half of July will be Cool and Rainy.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 25th to the 29th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 30th, the great central valleys July 1 to 3 and the eastern states about the 4th.

Average rains may be expected through the central portions of the United States, leaving a deficiency in the extreme north west of Rockies country about June 29, great central valleys July 1 and eastern states July 3. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 2d, great central valleys July 4 and eastern states about the 6th.

The cool wave will inaugurate an extended cool period and what is herein designated as the cool half of the month. Each month is usually divided into about two weeks of cool and two weeks of warm weather, and the difference in the average temperature of those two periods is almost universally of a radical type. It is of great importance to know when these warm and cool periods will occur.

Each of these twelve to fifteen days warm periods has two storm waves, two warm waves and two cool waves, and each of the twelve to fifteen days cool periods has the same.

Most rains fall during the cool periods, and the evaporation and drought symptoms are experienced during the warm periods.

I challenge the world in making long-range forcasts of the warm and cool periods, and whoever tests the accuracy of these bulletins in forcasting these periods will find the forecast, in that respect, wonderfully correct.

The rain belt for July appears to extend from Denver to Philadelphia, leaving large areas of drought in the direction of Charleston and Key West and from Chicago and Davenport toward the northwest.

General forecasts for Jnly and temperature forecasts for the coming winter will be published in my next bulletin. I believe my calculations for the coming winter to be reliable, and they are of a most important character. It will be a remarkable winter as to temperature.

Much in Little.

We need more rain all around.

Hay is being made, short like the little boy's hair.

The fishing party's luck was short, but fun big, no doubt.

A big eel is said to have run up Garis' pantaloon leg; what fer bait yer got up dere, Barney?

Hastings don't wan't the $3000 damages; hand it here, Daniel.

The Insurance board met, Tuesday, and took insurance to amount of $30,000.

Thus far the rains have been going in spots, and little to brag of.

Our friend Tommy Lyon can only come to town by buggy, his legs are paralysed somewhat.

A woman's meeting, Lutheran, is in session at Aaronsburg.

A new law authorises school-boards to have fire-plug and water supply on school premises.

Quay is studying a game to gobble the Centre delegates. Look a leedle oud, Dan. Remember Cambria co.

Hail big as goose eggs reported in Northampton. Geese that lay them are better than an ice machine.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Beaver's Evolutions.

Darwinism has a catch in our distinguished fellow citizen, Jas. A. Beaver, whose evolutions developed thus:

Mr. Beaver.
Col. Beaver.
Gen. Beaver.
Gov. Beaver.
Judge Beaver.

Will Close on the Glorious 4th.

The business men of this place have agreed to close their stores and shops on the Nation's great holiday, July 4.

Clay Wosterd Suits, worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

"BALD EAGLE"

A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS RED MAN.

The Indian Chief Bald Eagle.—Incidents, from Maynard's History of Early Centre County.

Concerning this chief very little authentic information can be obtained. Much of his history that has been given to the world is disconnected and traditionary. The following, however, written by ex-Governor Packer a short time before his death, may be relied upon as being substantially correct.

"Previous to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the title to the Indian lands on the south and west side of the West Branch was extinguished, embracing Bald Eagle valley, a celebrated warrior of one of the tribes of the Six Nations, named "Bald Eagle," had his wigwam and his home on the banks of the stream of that name, near where Milesburg stands now, in Centre county, in the midst of an Indian village, which was called the "Bald Eagle's Nest." He was a noted chieftain, known over the whole country wherever the tribes of the Six Nations made their appearance, and took an active and bloody part in the Indian warfare against the white settlers along the valley of the West Branch during our Revolutionary struggle. Bold and fearless as the noble bird whose name he assumed, he, with his band of savage followers, swooped down upon the defenseless inhabitants and spared neither age nor sex. He led the party of savages in 1778 that murdered James Brady, son of Captain John Brady, and younger brother of the brave Sam Brady of the Rangers, in a harvest field along with his fellow-laborers, a short distance below the present site of the city of Williamsport. Wounded with a spear, tomahawked and scalped, young Brady still lived long enough to describe the horrible scene with great minuteness. He said the Indians were of the Seneca tribe, and were led by Bald Eagle. "Vengeance not loud, but deep," says the historian, "was breathed against Bald Eagle, but he laughed it to scorn till the fatal day at Brady's Bend on the Allegheny." Hazzard, in his "Register of Pennsylvania," Vol. IX, page 237, gives the following account of the death of the celebrated chief: "Several years after the death of James Brady, a large party of Senecas were marching along the Allegheny river, on their way to the Bald Eagle's Nest. Capt. Sam Brady recognized the Bald Eagle that day and fired at him. When the battle was over, he searched for his body and found it. The ball had pierced his heart, and the blood of the young Captain at Loyalsock was fatally avenged by the hands of his brother on the banks of the Allegheny."

There is nothing on record, and not even a tradition, to prove that Bald Eagle was ever anything but an enemy to the whites; yet they have honored him and perpetuated his name by conferring it upon an extensive valley, a beautiful stream and a grand range of mountains.

INCIDENTS, &C.

There are many incidents and events connected with the early history of the county; but the limits of this sketch will allow the mention of but few of the most interesting, and such as best illustrate the times.

Seventy-five years ago such a thing as a carriage was unknown in the county, and wheeled vehicles of any kind were exceedingly scarce. Traveling was done entirely upon horseback or on foot. Long journeys in the saddle were then undertaken with as little hesitation as now characterizes the traveler by rail. About the same indifference prevailed then as now in regard to a trip to Philadelphia though our ancestors consumed several days in accomplishing it while we can make it in a few hours. As showing how little was then thought of what would seem to usan extraordinary undertaking, it may be related that when they were married the parents of a man now living in Bellefonte made their wedding trip to Muncy, a distance of not less than sixty miles, on horse back; the party, numbering several couples, enjoying the ride as much and perhaps more, than the modern wedding "tour" is enjoyed by those making it.

In the fall of 1819 the inhabitants of Lamar, now in Clinton county and adjoining townships, having been very much annoyed by the depradations of wolves, determined to rally the entire fighting force of the community and exterminate their enemies. Accordly a day was appointed for a general hunt. When the time arrived the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; every man for miles around, who was able to bear arms, clubs and pitchforks, was promptly on hand with his weapon on his shoulder and vengeance in his heart. All the assembled bone and sinew, under efficient and determined leaders, were formed into a huge circle of several miles in diameter, with its centre at the farm of Samuel Brown toward which, at a given signal, all steadily and bravely advanced, driving the game before them to certain destruction. As the centre or point of attack was neared every man in line prepared his weapon, whether a flint lock musket, or a pitchfork, for the deadly onslaught. The game frightened at the near approach of such an array of fearless warriors, crouched in abject fear, till Alexander Mahan, well known to the older citizens of Lock Haven, put an end to its fright and existence, with a charge of buckshot or a pitchfork thrust. On examination it proved to be a rabbit, the sole result of that "ring hunt," as it was called.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

The New Law to be Enforced to the Letter.

In an interview with Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, on the compulsory education bill, he said: "The first step this department will take on the compulsory educational law will be to send a copy of the new act to each school board in the state for the information of the directors. In the next place this subject will be discussed at the state teachers' association at Mt. Gretna during the first week in July, for the purpose of ascertaining what difficulties and obstacles will, in the judgment of the state superintendent and others, present themselves to prevent the enforcement of the law. I take for granted that the public sentiment is in favor of bringing all children into the schools, and that if persons wrongfully claim to have given a child the required instruction at home the jury will pass a just verdict when the case comes up for trial. In the meantime the state superintendent and his deputies will avail themselves of every opportunity to create public sentiment in favor of bringing all children to school. That, however, is only the first step and a still more important question is: What is to be done with the boy after he gets to school? The treatment of truants and of those who are brought to school against their will, will require the highest possible wisdom on the part of teachers, directors and superintendents of the state."

Empty Whisky Barrel Explodes.

There is about as much danger of death and destruction in an empty whisky barrel as in a full one. The "Centre Democrat" furnishes this instance:

Several days ago Earnest Stine, of Pleasant Gap, a lad of 18 or 19 years, had an experience with an empty whisky barrel that he will not soon forget. He was trying to make a hole in the barrel by using a red-hot piece of iron. The process worked very successfully until the iron pierced the barrel and then a terrific explosion occurred that bursted the barrel into splinters. Young Stine was knocked back some distance by the force of the explosion and was unconscious for about half an hour after the explosion. His face is burnt and punctured all over with little black specks. The force of the explosion was sufficient to break some of the rafters overhead.

The REPORTER thinks it would be interesting to learn what damage was done by the whisky that had been tapped from the barrel; how many fellows were knocked into the gutter, how many rows and black eyes and bloody noses and punched heads.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Sick Horses.

Mr. Zubler, of Gregg twp., last week lost a good horse that took a sudden attack of colic.

Doc. Riter tells us he has many cases of sick horses to treat, the trouble with nearly all being colic or lung fever.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

NIAGARA FALLS.

$10 Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad, Beginning July 18.

In all the wide range of creation there is nothing which approaches Niagara Falls in magnificence or grandeur, nor any other object which inspires the beholder with such awe inspiring wonder. One must see the great cataract in order to form any conception of its vastness or secure a proper appreciation of its majesty.

The series of tours arranged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, leaving Philadelphia July 18, August 1 and 15, September 7, and October 8, and Washington and Baltimore July 25, August 8 and 22, September 7, and October 8, affords an excellent opportunity to make the trip at a remarkably small expense.

The rate for round-trip tickets, good for ten days, is $10 from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, and proportionate rates from other points.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run on each of the above-named dates, and a tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each tour—in fact, everything will be done to make the trip attractive and pleasurable.

The tickets will also permit of stop-off at Watkins and Rochester in each direction, and at Buffalo on the return trip.

For specific rates and time of trains application should be made to ticket agents or to Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Canada Thistles.

One of the most desirable and valuable necessities to farmers or owners of land is something to totally destroy the Canada thistle. This thistle pest is one of the most destructive to the crops of the farmer that has ever attacked their husbandry; and their best efforts to banish it has entirely failed. Many have tried salt, by covering the thistle entirely, and failed to kill them; but succeeded in destroying the use of the land to all growing crops. Some hoe them off three or four times during the year; others mow them off as often. Some cover them deep with fresh lime; others cover with straw or saw dust and completely fail; and various other methods have been tried, but without success. Some few claim to have succeeded in a few instances to destroy small patches of them; others have tried the same method and failed. It is possible that those who have succeeded, did so because of the particular condition of the thistle stock and the exact time that it was done, rather than the method used, else the same method would destroy them at all times.

It is too expensive to the farmer to be obliged to cut or hoe the thistle three or four times a year, and the more he cultivates, plows or harrows them, the more he scatters the roots, and thereby increases their number. A field should not be farmed until the thistle is destroyed. It most likely would require six or eight years constant cutting or hoeing them off three or four times every year and by this method totally destroy them; but farmers say: "I loose too much in this way, my hay crop on twenty acres would equal forty tons a year at ten dollars a ton, or be worth to me four hundred dollars. My wheat crop forty acres at fifteen bushels an acre would be six hundred bushels, and worth to me at fifty cents a bushel, three hundred dollars. I know large farms that every field has some thistles in them; some so full that the hay or wheat crop is not fit for the market or to use for any purpose yet some farmers will mow them in their crop and feed it to their stock and even sell it where they can. No feeder or hay dealer will feed or buy it if he knows it.

There is fifteen dollars fine for allowing them to grow on the land, and it is the supervisors and constable's sworn duty to give notice to every land owner to keep them from growing, and if they failed to do so, to employ men and do it at $2.50 a day and to collect the expenses and all costs from the owner of the land. This would be expensive too.

There is no denying the fact that the land in this county is polluted with this curse and that unless more stringent efforts are used, or the law enforced, most of the farms will go to destruction, or become useless for farm purposes.

It there is any known remedy to exterminate the thistle it should be applied without delay. FARMER.

Soft Coal Drop.

Snowshoe coal is offered in car lots, delivered here, at $1.45 per ton, a drop of 40 cents.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

POISON PLANTS.

Discoveries About Some Which Have Been Unsuspected Hitherto.

The fatal adventure that befell some boys the other day who chewed certain parts of plants which they thought were dandelions was an incident of a kind most unfortunately common, says the Washington Star. Only two years ago five school children at Tarrytown, N. Y., lost their lives through incautiously eating some roots which they took for sweet flag. In the latter case it was ascertained by Mr. Coville, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, that the root in question belonged to the common elder, which previously had not been suspected of being dangerous.

The Department of Agriculture has begun an investigation of the poisonous plants of the United States, which is to have special reference to the chemical and other characteristics of such of them as are least known. The division of botany, under Mr. Coville, will try incidentally to separate the active principles of the poisons of these plants and to find out to what uses they may be applied in medicine. It is hoped that in this manner some new and valuable remedies may be discovered. The poisons will be tried on guinea pigs and other animals for experimental purposes.

One very important group of poisonous plants, concerning the toxic properties of which very little has been known until recently, includes certain laurels and rhododendrons. In 1790 many cases of poisoning occurred in Philadelphia, which were traced to certain honey and to the eating of the flesh of ruffed grouse. It was proved that the grouse had fed on the buds of the broad-leaved laurel, and it was more than suspected that the honey was derived by bees from the blossoms of the same tree. Several deaths occurred at this time from the cause mentioned, so that the sale of ruffed grouse was prohibited in the markets of the Quaker city.

Recently the broad-leaved laurel has been analyzed by a Dutch scientist named Plugge and by an American named Lasche, who have obtained from it the same poison as that which characterizes the rhododendron of the Black Sea. From this rhododendron comes the honey which is called by the Persians "delli kal," or "mad honey." The honey of the region of the Black Sea has been known for thousands of years as possessing toxic properties. It is found chiefly in Trebizond, and is used there for medicine and also to increase the intoxicating effects of liquor. For the latter purpose it is sold in Constantinople. In large quantities it is very dangerous.

During the historic retreat of the ten thousand, of which Xenophon wrote, the soldiers encamped in Trebizond and found wild honey in abundance. They partook of it freely and it made them very sick. Even dogs that ate it suffered from severe symptoms. The rhododendron was suspected at the time of being at the bottom of the mischief. Plugge has made a general and comprehensive investigation of this group of "ericaceous" plants, which includes the laurels and rhododendrons, and he finds that half of them are poisonous. Lambs and young cattle eat them in winter for lack of other green food and died. The so-called "lambkill" is one of the laurels. The trailing arbutus is of the same family, but is not poisonous. Poison is found in the broad leaved laurel, the narrow leaved laurel and also in the mountain laurel, which is a large leaved rhododendron.

Deer feed on these plants with impunity, and likewise the ruffed grouse. Thus it comes about that the flesh of ruffed grouse often poisons people. Dogs fed on the intestines of deer that have eaten the plants are poisoned. The toxic agent acts upon respiratory centers, interfering with the breathing, and in severe cases stopping it altogether. No antidote is known. It is only possible to try and control the symptoms. A smudge made of the leaves of the mountain laurel, for the purpose of keeping off insects, has been known to cause poisoning.

Test for Real Diamonds.

A real diamond is not acted on by acids or alkalies. When rubbed on a piece of silk it acquires positive electricity, and will attract small pieces of wool, cotton and paper, and this electrification will last sometimes half an hour. A real diamond, if exposed to the sun's rays for a time, possesses a distinct phosphorescence in the dark. It gives only a simple refraction—that is, it gives only a single image of a bright light when that is viewed through its facets. This last test is a very good one, and the electrification and phosphorescent qualities afford two other good tests. Jewelers usually test with a file. If that affords no proof, the jeweler places the stone into a leaden or platinum cup with some powdered flour spar and a little oil of vitriol. The vessel is then placed over a charcoal fire in some place where the strong draught will carry off the noxious vapors evolved. When these latter have ceased rising the mixture in the vessel is allowed to cool, and the stone is then fished out with a glass rod. If it is genuine, no change will be noticeable; if false, it will be corroded by the acid.

Traps English Sparrows.

If every public spirited citizen who has grieved over the almost total loss of song birds through the pugnacity of the sparrow would follow the example set by Jack Durney, a downtown youth, it would not be very long before the feathered songsters would return again in full force.

On the roof of a building in the back yard of the Durney homestead a sparrow trap is erected, and is in full swing night and day. Not only are the feathered pests captured by the dozen, but all the friends of the Durney family for squares around will testify to the fact that nothing on earth compares with fat sparrows when cooked in a potpie.

The trap is one into which the birds hop to get the grain and bread crumbs plainly in sight. Once inside the birds did not know enough to come out. The sparrows feed more on a cloudy and windy day than on a still, bright day, but no matter what the weather is it is a poor day when the trap will not yield fifty sparrows.

Mr. Durney says he is going to get his trap patented and then induce the Legislature to pay so much apiece for dead sparrows. Then he'll make his trap earn him a fortune.

The Harp in the Ear.

The majority of people are not aware, perhaps, says the St. Louis Republic, that each of their ears is provided with a many stringed harp, but such is the case. These wonderful little instruments are named after their discoverer, being called the organs of Corti. Each of these curious ear harps is provided with 8,700 wonderfully minute strings of varying length and thickness. The larger strings are estimated to be about 1-5,000th of an inch in diameter, and, as shown by actual measurement, are only 1-200th of an inch in length. The smaller ones are so infinitesimally fine that no estimate of their thickness (thinness) has ever been made. They are, however, estimated to be about 1-1,000th of an inch in length. Musicians will tell you that when a properly tuned violin is held near a piano, and the E string of that instrument is struck, the corresponding string on the violin will also vibrate; so with all the rest. Now, the 8,700 strings of the human ear harp have such a wide compass that any appreciable sound which can be imagined can find a string of corresponding tone the moment it enters the ear passages. The sounds thus noted on the many stringed harp are instantly conveyed through the connecting filament to the auditory nerve, thence to the sensorium. Thus a knowledge of the sound is conveyed to the brain.

Eyes and Wrinkles.

The wrinkles that come about the eyes have nothing to do with the disposition, as the wrinkles in the cheeks do, but are rather due to lack of care of the eyes. Women, as a rule, pay little attention to the eyes, going from extreme darkness to the brightest light many times a day, a thing which invariably leads to shrinking of the skin about the eye. They wear hats that rarely shade, and they read by the last quiver of daylight. But the two items dwelt upon with most significance are the wearing of cross-barred and dotted vails and the unfortunate dwelling in dark apartments common to city folk, where the eyes are strained in the pursuit of ordinary work.

None of these conditions are sufficiently vital to produce serious trouble with the optical nerves, yet strong enough to aggravate the skin into innumerable wrinkles around the corner of the eyelids, or plow furrows between the eyebrows.

Regarding the remedies, the first to adopt is the cultivation of repose in talking. No other art is so successful a foe to wrinkles in any portion of the face. The next step is to wear plain vails, and when reading or writing hurriedly never consider it too troublesome to lift the black film away from the eyes. Then avoid sudden transitions from one degree of light to another. This carefulness, with continual massage, delivered by two fingers on the lids and brows, will abolish or prevent wrinkles.

Directors' Fat Fees.

The fees that directors of business corporations receive for attendance at each meeting range from $5 to $15. It is a fact not generally known that there are some men in this town who enjoy very handsome incomes from this source. Of course, there are men of wealth and high business standing, whose reputation for financial skill and probity makes them eagerly sought for as directors. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, would be welcomed in the directory of any business corporation. Samuel D. Babcock, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, has the reputation of being a director in more concerns in New York than any other man, with perhaps the possible exception of Russell Sage. The president of one of the largest banks in this city said the other day that, although he was a director in comparatively few corporations, his fees last year amounted to $2,000. "I know one man," said he, "whose income from directors' fees ranges from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. Nearly all of the great financial concerns pay their directors $10 each for every meeting they attend. The money is usually paid in gold, and is handed to the director as soon as he enters the board room."

Hypnotism for Drunkards.

An English paper reports that at the Sussex Asylum eight cases (six women and two men) were treated for drunkenness by hypnotism. Two of the women were cured. The other cases seem not to have been successful. Two other case were treated at Birkenhead apparently with success.

A STRANGE CASE.

Birds That Imprison and Feed Their Mates.

One South African bird—called at the Cape the "butcher bird"—has the ghoulish habit of killing smaller birds, extracting and eating their brains, and then impaling the bodies of the little victims on the four inch long thorn of the "wait a bit" bushes. Another very curious bird is the variety of hornbill known as Tockus melanoleucus, Licht., regarding which a paper by Dr. Schonland, of the Albany Museum, was read at a recent meeting of the South African Philosophical Society at Cape Town. The nesting habits of this hornbill are so extraordinary that they have been repeatedly referred to by various writers; but, owing to the difficulty of finding the nests of the birds, many details of the earlier accounts are not quite correct, while others are not touched upon at all. During the last four years Dr. Schonland has examined, he said, no fewer than seven nests altogether, with the birds belonging to most of them. The birds are often seen in winter in large numbers in the gardens at Graham's Town, but in the summer they are only to be met with in proximity to closely wooded kloofs, and this is due to the fact that they nest in places where hollow trees are to be found. All observers agree that during incubation the female is a prisoner in a kind of cage, the entrance to which is closed to such an extent that it has to be broken before the female can leave the nest. In all the cases he had seen the nests were built in hollow trees. Mrs. Barber has said that they sometimes made the nest between the crowded stems of the tall euphorbia, but that could not be reconciled with some of her other statements. The birds had apparently no preference for any particular tree so long it suited their purpose. The essential point for them was that the hollow stem should be sufficiently large for the female to move about in the nest, and whether there is one or more entrances, all must be of such a nature that they can be partly or wholly closed up. The female once inside, is fed by the male through the narrow slit left in the material with which the entrance is closed, or through a natural cleft in the wood. In the latter case the main entrance is closed up completely. This may be a precautionary measure to protect the female during the season of incubation. He questioned the statement whether the male built or the female, as Livingstone stated he had been told by a native. The female took an essential part in the plastering up of the entrance.

Having described the nests which he had seen, he proceeded to state that the female, after going into the nest, usually began to molt, and was sometimes almost naked. She was usually very fat while in her prison, as the male bird brought her food every few minutes. As soon as danger approached the female bird climbed up the nest as far as possible away from the entrance, and kept perfectly quiet until the danger had passed. The young behaved in the same manner, the birds relying for protection on the fact that the nest is not easily recognized as such. No doubt if attacked, the hornbill could give a good account of itself. The female is imprisoned for seven or eight weeks, certainly for not less than six weeks. The eggs are laid about the end of December or beginning in January, and are usually three or four in number and vary in size. He felt certain from minute observation that the female constructed her own prison, and left it some time before the young were fully developed. On her leaving it was plastered up again in the same manner, and the female helped the male to feed the young. He concluded by stating that there was still plenty of scope for further investigation into the nesting habits of the hornbill.

The Baby Giant.

Eddie Thompson is a four-year-old wonder, living at Clarksville, Ind. So is his sixteen-months-old brother Clyde. Both are the children of Mrs. Jennie Thompson, a spare built woman, about five feet seven inches and weighing 120 pounds. She obtained a divorce a short time ago from her husband William, who is a six-footer, weighing not more than 150 pounds.

Eddie is a little more than four years of age and weighs 124 pounds. He measures three feet six inches in height, and measures forty inches around the waist. It takes a shoe about the length of a No. 3 to fit him, and he wears a man's hat—a 6¼ in size. He tipped the scales at nine pounds at his birth. Three months later he began to develop at a most wonderful rate, until when he was 5½ years of age. With it all he is as lively as a cricket and a very pretty child, with strength far beyond his years.

His brother, Clyde, gives promise of outstripping him in his giant class. Though but sixteen months old he weighs forty-six pounds and is a most wondrously developed infant.

An experimental run on the new electric road built by the Pennsylvania Railroad between Mount Holly, N. J., and Burlington was made Monday, and the results attained were highly satisfactory to President George B. Roberts and other officials of the company. With the machinery new the trial run lacked some of the elements necessary for furnishing reliable data, but sufficient is gleaned to show that the days of steam on railroads are looked upon as numbered.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In Argentina the preservation of meat by electricity is to be tried on a large scale by an English company that owns the patents. It will set up six establishments in Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Banda Oriental to kill 3,200 head of cattle a day.

The Salvation Army now numbers among its officers the smallest man in the world. Gerrit Keyzer, the celebrated Dutch dwarf and the legitimate successor of Gen. Tom Thumb, may now be seen in Amsterdam and The Hague parading the streets in uniform and leading the army meetings, in which he is said to have been singularly successful.

The best tea in Japan is raised in districts where the snow often falls to the eaves of the houses. Many plants will survive under such snow that are not hardy even in the Southern States. By the same rule some varieties of Japanese lilies will survive Vermont winters that are not hardy in Missouri.

Paris has the greatest number of tailors, paperhangers, dressmakers, wigmakers, lawyers and authors; London has more hackdrivers, engineers, printers, booksellers and cooks than any other city; Amsterdam has most "cranks collecting anything" and userers of any city; Brussels is the town of rogues and smoking children; Naples the town of "Lazzaronis;" Berlin of soldiers and beer-drinkers; Vienna of musicians; Florence of flower girls; Lisbon of porters; St. Petersburg of adventurers; Constantinople of idle officials.

It is a significant sign of the times when a grandmotherly little old lady boasts of being a feminine nimrod. That is, however, what Mrs. Wallihan, of Colorado, a white-haired, gentle little woman, well past middle life, can claim to be. She is a deer-slayer of renown. Thirty-two deer have fallen before her fire and she enjoys deer stalking with her husband as much as the ordinary white-haired old lady enjoys sitting before the fire with her consort and reading the religious weekly.

William Warren has brought suit to establish that he is the same William Warren who thirty-seven years ago made a deposit of $850 in a San Francisco savings bank. It was only recently that Warren, being short of money, decided to draw against his old time deposit. The officials admitted the fact of the deposit, but would not admit Warren's identity, and for that reason refused to pay. Warren now demands judgment for his $850, with accumulated interest. Principal and interest now amount to a snug little fortune of several thousand dollars.

It seems that Hawaii has some compensations for its doleful condition as it is reported that very fine qualities of teas and coffees can be raised there, and it is thought by experts that the islands will soon become an important source of supply. Both tea and coffee grow luxuriously, and both are being prepared for market by machinery instead of by hand. The tea is picked by machine and rolled and packed without being touched by hand. It is believed that the use of efficient machinery will compensate for the low wages paid in China and other tea countries. Extensive drying houses have been erected by the coffee planters, and preparations are making for preparing a large crop for market this year.

The main features of the Chicago World's Fair are a mass of ruins The Transportation, Women's, Fisheries and Horticultural buildings have been completely destroyed, and in their places the visitor finds many signs telling of "Kindling Wood for Sale at $1 per Load." The iron framework of the Machinery Building constitutes the most imposing ruin that remains standing, and in the meshes of the gigantic network of beams and braces the sparrows and orioles have built their nests. Another standing skeleton is the Government Building, never noted for any beauty of design, and now more ugly than ever. The Mining and Administration buildings have so completely collapsed as to bear no sign of their original outlines, and it will be a relief to the eye when their wreckage is finally cleared away. In the entire park there are few beautiful spots left. Only the natural features of the landscape, such as the wooded island and the lagoons, retain their former attractiveness

"Cannot we have a cable penny post?" Mr. Henniker Heaton, Member of Parliament, asks and answers this fascinating question in the North American Review. He is the father of a resolution which stands on the Order Book of the British House of Commons declaring that it is advisable, at all costs, to put an immediate end to the cable monopolies and operate them hereafter as a Government enterprise for the general good, charging only such rates as are necessary for the cost of maintaining and extending the service. It is estimated that the total capital invested in the existing transatlantic cable companies is $60,000,000. Nominally there is competition between them, but actually there is none except between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company. The former company controls nine cables and the latter company three. There are three other cable lines in existence, but they have been abandoned. According to Mr. Heaton the cost of laying a transatlantic cable is about $2,500,000. The total cost of the twelve working cables and the three which have been abandoned was, therefore, about $37,500,000. Yet the capital of a single company is stated at $35,000,000, and the aggregate capital of the twelve at nearly double that sum. Mr. Heaton proposes that the British and American Governments shall jointly acquire the property and rights of the existing cable companies at a fair valuation and establish a common State monopoly in cable communication. Then he would have them establish a tariff of one penny per word. He believes that the result would be a prodigious development of trade and an immense increase in the happiness of the great mass of the people of both countries.

Charles E. Schaffer, who has just been elected President of the Altruria Co-operative Union, of Oakland, Cal., thus describes it: "This is the first union of the kind in the United States. Whether we will start a department store, a planing-mill, a brickyard or laundry, or all, depends upon the amount of capital we have. While they would be very acceptable, we do not expect any gifts from any one. You see, each member pays $1 a month dues, and when you have 500 members this amounts to a very neat sum. Here we have a co-operation without colonization, and that is going to make a great difference. I can see no reason why our scheme should not be eminently successful. Oakland Council, No. 3, of which I am the president, will be back of the Union to nurse it along. We expect to have these unions started in all the towns in the State before a great while. We propose to get things in running order here and then hold Oakland up as an example to the State, showing what can be done by co-operation without colonization. We want to establish manufactories, ranches, laundries, and the like. We want the money to remain among the wealth producers. The preamble to our constitution gives a few points on that idea. It says: 'Corporate greed and vicious legislation have built up colossal fortunes for the few and a plutocratic power which practically disfranchises the wealth producers and threatens the very life of the nation. The time has come for the wealth producers to unite in one solid compact for their own protection and the salvation of the Republic. The subscribers unite and organize into an economic phalanx, to be known as the Altruria Co-operative Union, based upon justice, equity and fraternity.' The preamble, it strikes me, is right to the point."

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the preparations being made for the Cotton States and International Exposition which opens at Atlanta, Ga., in September next. The project is receiving the practical indorsement of the leading industrial interests throughout the country. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the three great commonwealths which head the lists of manufacturing States, have already made provisions for exhibits, and will show the latest achievements in industrial arts. Several departments of the National Government are making arrangements for very interesting exhibits. The United States Geological Survey will make its entire economic exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition in the mining building. This exhibit has been planned to include a statistical column showing the total product of each mineral in the South for a limited period of time. Another feature of the Government's exhibit will be instruments for testing structural materials, and it is hoped that this machinery will be in daily operation. The South's resources in road material will be similarly shown, and another feature will be a collection of typical ores from the regions which can furnish the most characteristic specimens. The exhibit to be made by the Department of State will be practically the same as at Chicago. This exhibit will be quite interesting, and will illustrate the principal period in our country's history. The exhibit to be made by the War Department will include many rare relics of Revolutionary times and of the early days of the Republic. All forms of army wagons, pack mules, ambulances, etc., many of them used on historic fields, will be shown. There will also be models of harbors and river work, and a complete field signal outfit, including field telegraphic and telephonic instruments. The Art Department of the exposition promises to be the most notable one that has been shown in America. It will not be too large to be properly seen, and the variety of exhibits will possibly excel any exhibition that has yet been attempted.

An Explosive Fruit.

A correspondent of M. Gaston Tissandier (editor of La Nature) sent him recently from Batavia a small number of dry pods having the form and color of miniature cigars about 3 centimeters (1¼ inches) long. These little pods have the singular property of exploding with a noise when they are placed in a vessel of water. A drinking glass suffices. If one of the pods is left thus it floats quietly on the water for two, three, five minutes or more, when it suddenly bursts with violence, throwing out one of its two valves, as well as most of the seeds that it contains. It is not necessary to say that this bursting is due to electricity.

Cost of Indian Wars.

Our government has had fourteen great Indian wars, which are estimated to have cost it not less than $150,000,000, and as much more in private loss was sustained by individuals.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Wanted His Due--Failure, of Course--His Apprehensions--A Movable Date--Etc., Etc.

WANTED HIS DUE.

Green—Where are you going, Brown?

Brown—To the country for air.

Green—Please don't fail to send me a draft for that last bill of goods.

FAILURE, OF COURSE.

"She threw herself at his head, but she didn't get him at that."

"Certainly not. Girls can't throw.'

HIS APPREHENSIONS.

"I'm really afraid," said the floor walker in the dry goods store, "that Mrs. Bilby's husband has lost his position."

"What makes you think so?"

"Yesterday was salary day, and Mrs. Bilby hasn't been here yet."

A MOVABLE DATE.

"You told me," said the weary collector, "to bring this bill the first."

"Yes," replied the man, "but I meant the first time I had any money."

PROFESSIONAL INCOMPETENCY AT HOME.

"Ma, that little baby across the street hasn't any teeth."

"Of course not, Tommy. You didn't have any when you were that small."

"But that baby's pa is a dentist."

CHANCE FOR A PRECEDENT

Fuddy—What's the trouble with Caudle and his wife?

Duddy—She has sued him for breach of promise.

Fuddy—Breach of promise! How can that be, when they are married?

Duddy—Why, she married him for his money, and he declines to give up the money.

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

Mr. Billus—Maria, how does it happens that Fanny isn't going to church with you this morning?

Mrs. Billus—You know as well as I do, John, that when Bessie and Kate and I go to church somebody has got to stay at home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew.

MORE THAN THAT.

Daughter—Frank said something to me last night.

Mother—I hope it was apropos.

Daughter—It was more, mamma. It was aproposal.

INDUCEMENT.

New arrival—Are all your rooms engaged?

Hotel proprietor—Yes; but there are a lot of summer girls about here who aren't.

NOT LOQUACIOUS.

Though money talks, as people say,
I cannot quite with them agree,
For it has always had a way
Of being very short with me.

SICK.

Chimmie—Wot's de matter wid you?

Chonnie—I'm sick. De doctor says I've got an ulster in me t'roat.

SOON TO BE SHATTERED.

"I hear that you are engaged to a girl with an ideal. You are likely to find that sort of girl pretty hard to get along with."

"Oh, I guess I am all right. You see, I am the ideal."

HIS TONGUE NOT INJURED.

"Did not the fender break your fall?"
They asked him in the wreck.
"Nay, nay," he answered, "what it broke
I fear me, was my neck."

HIS ATTENTION DIVERTED.

His Aunt—I fear I shall have to administer a reprimand to you, Charles, for your college follies.

Charles—Why, what have I done?

His Aunt—From all that I can gather you have been allowing your studies to interfere with your progress in athletics.

APPEAR AMID THE DESERT.

"Why are they called pyramids, pa?" asked Georgie, who was looking at a picture of those wonders of Egypt.

"They are called pyramids my son," replied his father, without hesitation, "because, you see, they appear amid the general desolation of the desert."

WHAT ROBERT WAS DOING.

Husband comes home later than usual from his club. To avoid disturbing his wife he takes off his boots and steals into the room on tiptoe. But vain precaution, his wife begins to yawn. Quickly determined, he goes to the cradle of his first born and begins to rock it, singing slumber song the while.

"Whatever are you doing, Robert?"

"I've been sitting here a couple of hours trying to get the baby to sleep."

"Why, Robert, I have got him here in bed with me!"

London's Water Supply.

The average daily water supply of London is 190,123,599 gallons. The water is obtained from the Thames, the Lee, from ponds at Hampstead and Highgate and from springs and wells. The population of London is 5,401,800. The daily consumption per head is, therefore, 34.68 gallons for all purposes.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Woman's Opportunity."

TEXT: "She shall be called woman."—Genesis ii., 23.

God, who can make no mistake, made man and woman for a specific work and to move in particular spheres—man to be regnant in his realm; woman to be dominant in hers. The boundary line between Italy and Switzerland, between England and Scotland, is not more thoroughly marked than this distinction between the empire masculine and the empire feminine. So entirely dissimilar are the fields to which God called them that you can no more compare them than you can oxygen and hydrogen, water and grass, trees and stars. All this talk about the superiority of one sex to the other sex is an everlasting waste of ink and speech. A jeweler may have a scale so delicate that he can weigh the dust of diamonds, but where are the scales so delicate that you can weigh in them affection against affection, sentiment against sentiment, thought against thought, soul against soul, a man's world against a woman's world? You come out with your stereotyped remark that man is superior to woman in intellect, and then I open on my desk the swarthy, iron typed, thunderbolted writings of Harriet Martineau and Elizabeth Browning and George Eliot. You come on with your stereotyped remark about woman's superiority to man in the item of affection, but I ask you where was there more capacity to love than in John, the disciple, and Matthew Simpson, the bishop, and Henry Martyn, the missionary?

The heart of those men were so large that after you had rolled into it two hemispheres there was room still left to marshal the hosts of heaven and set up the throne of the eternal Jehovah. I deny to man the throne intellectual; I deny to woman the throne affectional. No human phraseology will ever define the spheres, while there is an intuition by which we know when a man is in his realm, and when a woman is in her realm, and when either of them is out of it. No bungling legislature ought to attempt to make a definition or to say, "This is the line and that is the line." My theory is that if a woman wants to vote she ought to vote, and that if a man wants to embroider and keep house he ought to be allowed to embroider and keep house. There are masculine women and there are effeminate men. My theory is that you have no right to interfere with any one's doing anything that is righteous. Albany and Washington might as well decree by legislation how high a brown thrasher should fly or how deep a trout should plunge as to try to seek out the height and depth of woman's duty. The question of capacity will settle finally the whole question, the whole subject. When a woman is prepared to preach, she will preach, and neither conference nor presbytery can hinder her. When a woman is prepared to move in highest commercial spheres, she will have great influence on the exchange, and no boards of trade can hinder her. I want woman to understand that heart and brain can overfly any barrier that politicians may set up, and that nothing can keep her back or keep her down but the question of incapacity.

I was in New Zealand last year just after the opportunity of suffrage had been conferred upon women. The plan worked well. There had never been such good order at the polls, and the righteousness triumphed. Men have not made such a wonderful moral success of the ballot box that they need fear women will corrupt it. In all our cities man has so nearly made the ballot box a failure, suppose we let women try. But there are some women, I know, of most undesirable nature, who wander up and down the country—having no homes of their own or forsaking their own homes—talking about their rights, and we know very well that they themselves are fit neither to vote nor keep house. Their mission seems merely to humiliate the two sexes at the thought of what any one of us might become. No one would want to live under the laws that such women would enact or to have cast upon society the children that such women would raise. But I shall show you that the best rights that woman can own she already has in her possession; that her position in this country at this time is not one of commiseration, but one of congratulation; that the grandeur and power of her realm have never yet been appreciated; that she sits to-day on a throne so high that all the thrones of earth piled on top of each other would not make for her a footstool. Here is the platform on which she stands. Away down below it are the ballot box and the congressional assemblage and the legislative hall. Woman always has voted and always will vote. Our great-grandfathers thought they were by their votes putting Washington into the Presidential chair. No. His mother, by the principles she taught him, and by the habits she inculcated, made him President. It was a Christian mother's hand dropping the ballot when Lord Bacon wrote and Newton philosophized and Alfred the Great governed and Jonathan Edwards thundered of judgment to come.

How many men there have been in high political station who would have been insufficient to stand the test to which their moral principle was put had it not been for a wife's voice that encouraged them to do right and a wife's prayer that sounded louder than the clamor of partisanship? The right of suffrage as we men exercise it seems to be a feeble thing. You, a Christian man, come up to the ballot box and you drop your vote. Right after you comes a libertine or a sot—the offscouring of the street—and he drops his vote, and his vote counteracts yours. But if in the quiet of home life a daughter by her Christian demeanor, a wife by her industry, a mother by her faithfulness, casts a vote in the right direction, then nothing can resist it, and the influence of that vote will throb through the eternities.

My chief anxiety then is not that woman have other rights accorded her, but that she, by the grace of God, rise up to the appreciation of the glorious rights she already possesses. First, she has the right to make home happy. That realm no one has ever disputed with her. Men may come home at noon or at night, and then tarry a comparatively little while, but she, all day long, governs it, beautifies it, sanctifies it. It is within her power to make it the most attractive place on earth. It is the only calm harbor in this world. You know as well as I do that this outside world and the business world are a long scene of jostle and contention. The man who has a dollar struggles to keep it; the man who has it not struggles to get it. Prices up. Prices down. Losses. Gains. Misrepresentations. Underselling. Buyers depreciating; salesmen exaggerating. Tenants seeking less rent; landlords demanding more. Struggles about office. Men who are in trying to keep in; men out trying to get in. Slips. Tumbles. Defalcations. Panics. Catastrophes. O woman, thank God you have a home, and that you may be queen in it. Better be there than wear Victoria's coronet. Better be there than carry the purse of a princess.

Your abode may be humble, but you can, by your faith in God and your cheerfulness of demeanor, gild it with splendors such as an upholsterer's hand never yet kindled. There are abodes in every city—humble, two stories, four plain, unpapered rooms, undesirable neighborhood, and yet there is a man who would die on the threshold rather than surrender. Why? It is home. Whenever he thinks of it he sees angels of God hovering around it. The ladders of heaven are let down to that house. Over the child's rough crib there are the chantings of angels as those that broke over Bethlehem. It is home. These children may come up after awhile, and they may win high position, and they may have an affluent residence, but they will not until their dying day forget that humble roof, under which their father rested and their mother sang and their sisters played. Oh, if you would gather up all tender memories, all the lights and shades of the heart, all banquetings and reunions, all filial, fraternal, paternal and conjugal affections, and you had only just four letters with which to spell out that height and depth and length and breadth and magnitude and eternity of meaning, you would, with streaming eyes and trembling voice and agitated hand, write it out in those four living capitals, H-O-M-E.

What right does woman want that is grander than to be queen in such a realm? Why, the eagles of heaven cannot fly across that dominion. Horses, panting and with lathered flanks, are not swift enough to run to the outpost of that realm. They say that the sun never sets upon the English Empire, but I have to tell you that on this realm of woman's influence eternity never marks any bound. Isabella fled from the Spanish throne, pursued by the Nation's anathema, but she who is queen in a home will never lose her throne, and death itself will only be the annexation of heavenly principalities.

When you want to get your grandest idea of a queen you do not think of Catherine of Russia or of Anne of England or Marie Theresa of Germany, but when you want to get your grandest idea of a queen you think of the plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table or walked with him arm in arm down life's pathway; sometimes to the Thanksgiving banquet, sometimes to the grave, but always together—soothing your petty griefs, correcting your childish waywardness, joining in your infantile sports, listening to your evening prayers, toiling for you with needle or at the spinning wheel, and on cold nights wrapping you up snug and warm. And then at last on that day when she lay in the back room dying, and you saw her take those thin hands with which she had toiled for you so long, and put them together in a dying prayer that commended you to the God whom she had taught you to trust—oh, she was the queen! The chariots of God came down to fetch her, and as she went in all heaven rose up. You cannot think of her now without a rush of tenderness that stirs the deep foundations of your soul, and you feel as much a child again as when you cried on her lap, and if you could bring her back again to speak just once more your name as tenderly as she used to speak it you would be willing to throw yourself on the ground and kiss the sod that covers her, crying, "Mother! mother!" Ah! she was the queen—she was the queen. Now, can you tell me how many thousand miles a woman like that would have to travel down before she got to the ballot box? Compared with this work of training kings and queens for God and eternity, how insignificant seems all this work of voting for aldermen and common councilmen and sheriffs and constables and mayors and presidents! To make one such grand woman as I have described how many thousands would you want of those people who go in the round of fashion and dissipation, going as far toward disgraceful apparel as they dare go, so as not to be arrested by the police—their behavior a sorrow to the good and a caricature of the vicious and an insult to that God who made them women and not gorgons, and tramping on, down through a frivolous and dissipated life, to temporal and eternal damnation.

Your dominion is home, O woman! What a brave fight for home the women of Ohio made some ten or fifteen years ago, when they banded together and in many of the towns and cities of that State, marched in procession, and by prayer and Christian songs shut up more places of dissipation than were ever counted! Were they opened again? Oh, yes. But is it not a good thing to shut up the gates of hell for two or three months? It seemed that men engaged in the business of destroying others did not know how to cope with this kind of warfare. They knew how to fight the Maine liquor law, and they knew how to fight the National Temperance Society, and they knew how to fight the Sons of Temperance and Good Samaritans, but when Deborah appeared upon the scene Sisera took to his feet and got to the mountains. It seems that they did not know how to contend against "Coronation" and "Old Hundred" and "Brattle Street" and "Bethany," they were so very intangible. These men found that they could not accomplish much against that kind of warfare, and in one of the cities a regiment was brought out all armed to disperse the women. They came down in battle array, but, oh, what poor success! for that regiment was made up of gentlemen, and gentlemen do not like to shoot women with hymn-books in their hands. Oh, they found that gunning for female prayer meeting was a very poor business. No real damage was done, although there was threat of violence after threat of violence all over the land. I really think if the women of the East had as much faith in God as their sisters of the West had and the same recklessness of human criticism, I really believe that in one month three-fourths of the grogshops of our cities would be closed, and there would be running through the gutters of the streets Burgundy and cognac, and Heidsick and old port and Schiedam schnapps and lager beer, and you would save your fathers and your husbands and your sons first from a drunkard's grave and secondly from a drunkard's hell. To this battle for home let all women rouse themselves. Thank God for our early home. Thank God for our present home. Thank God for the coming home in heaven.

One twilight, after I had been playing with the children for some time, I lay down on the lounge to rest. The children said play more. Children always want to play more. And, half asleep and half awake, I seemed to dream this dream: It seemed to me that I was in a far distant land—not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuriance crowned the cities; nor the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens; nor Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found none of them grew there. And I walked forth, and I saw the sun rise, and I said, "When will it set again?" and the sun sank not. And I saw all the people in holiday apparel, and I said, "When do they put on workingman's garb again and delve in the mine and swelter at the forge?" But neither the garments nor the robes did they put off. And I wandered in the suburbs, and I said, "Where do they bury the dead of this great city?" And I looked along by the hills where it would be most beautiful for the dead to sleep, and I saw castles and towns and battlements, but not a mausoleum nor monument nor white slab could I see. And I went into the great chapel of the town, and I said: "Where do the poor worship? Where are the benches on which they sit?" And a voice answered, "We have no poor in this great city."

And I wandered out, seeking to find the place where were the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but no tear did I see or sigh hear. I was bewildered, and I sat under the shadow of a great tree and I said, "What am I and whence comes all this?" And at that moment there came from among the leaves, skipping up the flowery paths and across the sparkling waters, a very bright and sparkling group, and when I saw their step I knew it, and when I heard their voices I thought I knew them, but their apparel was so different from anything I had ever seen I bowed a stranger to strangers. But after awhile, when they clapped their hands and shouted, "Welcome! welcome!" the mystery was solved, and I saw that time had passed and that eternity had come, and that God had gathered us up into a higher home, and I said, "Are we are here?" and the voices of innumerable generations answered, "All here," and while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we began to laugh and sing and leap and shout, "Home! home! home!"

Then I felt a child's hand on my face, and it woke me. The children wanted to play more. Children always want to play more.

Mistook His Son's Hat for a Mark.

At Dyers Bay, Canada, James Graham, a farmer, mistaking his son's hat for a mark which he had gone to set up for him to shoot at, the dense brush hiding his body from view, shot the boy through the head, death resulting instantly.

MONEY IN ORGAN GRINDING.

Skillful Organ Grinders Make from $5 to $10 a Day.

Reliable statistics show that more money is paid to the organ grinders who furnish street music to New Yorkers than is paid for the grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House. In fine weather a single organ grinder frequently makes as high a $10 a day, and sometimes the amount he receives exceeds this figure.

Two hundred and fifty licenses have been issued in New York this year to organ grinders. The license is $1 a year, and an ordinance passed two years ago limits the number of our street musicians to 300. But the law is not very rigidly enforced, and the actual number of organs about town at present far exceeds this number.

Like all other professions, that of the organ grinder at times suffers from depression, but on the whole it is surprisingly profitable. The most profitable audiences are usuallly found in saloons, and next to these the organ grinder prefers the fashionable neighborhoods.

The most enthusiastic audiences are to be found, however, in the crowded streets on the East side. An enterprising Italian can usually manage to play before as many as 300 audiences in a single day, and sometimes he plays much oftener.

The manufacture of hand organs has also grown into a very important industry. A single piano organ mounted on wheels is sold from $150 to $250. The organ builder usually rents organs out by the day. It seldom happens that the ambitious musician is at first able to buy an organ for himself. The large organs are rented out for $1 and the smaller ones for 50 cents a day.

A new cylinder of tunes for an organ costs about $10. The grinder, however, seldom feels called upon to change his repertory.

The cheapest organs—those which play one or two tunes, such as "Home, Sweet Home" and "Yankee Doodle"—are usually sold to blind members of the profession, or to the very poor-looking old women who sit all day long in some sheltered doorway.

The next step in the procession is to own one of the box-like organs which the organ grinder carries about with him. These are usually supplied with a stout stick, which is used as a supporting leg, while the Italian's two legs complete the tripod.

These organs make a very heavy load to carry about all day, and a more popular form is the organ mounted on a small wagon. These are often made up by using a child's express or toy wagon. The most improved form in hand organ construction is the regular piano organ mounted on a specially prepared truck.

At present the street music of New York is supplied entirely by these noisy instruments. About two years ago a law was passed doing away with all street music. The street band disappeared at this time, and so did the familiar organ grinder's monkey, but public opinion restored the street organ.

The Italians are a very frugal people, and in time the organ grinder usually accumulates enough money in a short time to buy an organ for himself. After this point is reached the Italian's fortune is practically assured.

As in every other business there are some unsuccessful organ grinders, but the percentage of such is said to be very small.

In many cases, however, the organ is used simply as an excuse for begging. The organs used for this purpose usually play only very dismal tunes which, it is supposed, will put the passerby in a proper spirit for almsgiving.

In more than one instance it has been found that a forlorn looking child has been borrowed to sit beside the organ to excite sympathy. Some of the most profitable organs are those which are decorated with a tin cup at the well known "I am blind" sign. In some cases a stock of shoestrings or of lead pencils is added to the outfit.

Butchering Saved His Life.

A Brooklyn man, who had studied for the priesthood, and was just about to take orders, relinquished the idea and opened a butcher shop on Court street. He is a finely educated man, but he wears a white apron and cuts up meat from 6 in the morning until 8 in the evening, and has never been heard to complain about the life. When he made the sudden change he feared that he had contracted consumption from overstudy and a general weakening of the system, brought about by confinement and hard work. He took matters into his own hands, and decided that a butcher shop was the best place for a man with weak lungs. There may be something in his idea, for to-day he is fat and strong, and looks as if he would live for more than the allotted three score and ten.

The Dog Understood.

Professor Owen, a noted English scientist, tells a story of a dog named Lion, who accompanied him and his master on a walk once on the coast of Cornwall. The master picked up a piece of seaweed covered with minute animals, and Mr. Owen observed to his companion: "If this small piece contains so many treasures, how rich must the whole plant be. How I should like to have one!" The dog instantly leaped into the water and returned with a plant of seaweed, which he laid at Professor Owen's feet.

Teach the Boys to Work.

Somebody says, let every farmer who has boys provide them with a workshop. We say, let every father have a workshop, or work-room, or work-bench where the boys may gratify their longing for tools, and incarnate their restless activity in "something to do." It should be made pleasant, attractive and comfortable. If room enough, there can be a work-bench and vise, a shaving horse and perhaps a small foot-lathe, two or three planes, augers of different sizes, a few chisels, drawingknife, saw and hammer.

For those who cannot afford the whole, a part would answer; and to those who can, other tools might be added, the cost of the tools being but a trifle compared with the advantages gained, one of which is real progress in practical education. It has been said the best inheritance a man can leave his children is not money to maintain them, but the ability to help and take care of themselves.

A young man who can at any time mend sofa, chair, rocker, sled, harness or tin ware, set the clock, repair an umbrella, whitewash a wall, paper a room, and do a hundred other small jobs, will get through the world far more comfortably and thriftily than one who is constantly obliged to send for a mechanic.

Besides all this, and greater still, is the moral influence of tools in furnishing boys something cheerful to do in stormy weather or leisure hours, and thus weakening any temptation to attend those places of diversion which so often lay the foundation of life-long harm to character.

British Horsewomen.

England boasts some hard riding women, who are quite brave, enduring, and stoical on the hunting field as men. At a recent hunt one fox ran thirty miles in three hours, and three women out of seven were in at the finish.

A Slave From Boyhood.

(From the Red Wing, Minn., Republican.)

"I am now twenty-four years old," said Edwin Swanson, of White Rock, Goodhue County, Minn., to a *Republican* representative, "and as you can see I am not very large of stature. When I was eleven years old I became afflicted with a sickness which baffled the skill and knowledge of the physician. I was not taken suddenly ill but on the contrary I can hardly state the exact time when it began. The first symptoms were pains in my back and restless nights. The disease did not trouble me much at first, but it seemed to have settled in my body to stay and my bitter experience during the last thirteen years proved that to be the case. I was of course a child and never dreamed of the suffering in store for me. I complained to my parents and they concluded that in time I would outgrow my trouble, but when they heard me groaning during my sleep, they became thoroughly alarmed. Medical advice was sought but to no avail; I grew rapidly worse and was soon unable to move about and finally became confined continually to my bed. The best doctors that could be had were consulted, but did nothing for me. I tried various kinds of extensively advertised patent medicines with but the same result.

"For twelve long years I was thus a sufferer in constant agony without respite, abscesses formed on my body in rapid succession and the world indeed looked very dark to me. About this time when all hope was gone and nothing seemed left but to resign myself to my most bitter fate my attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Like a drowning man grasping at a straw, in sheer desperation I concluded to make one more attempt—not to regain my health (I dare not to hope so much) but if possible to ease my pain.

"I bought a box of the pills and they seemed to do me good. I felt encouraged and continued their use. After taking six boxes I was up and able to walk around the house. I have not felt so well for thirteen years as during the past year. Only one year have I taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am able now to do chores and attend to light duties.

"Do I hesitate to let you publish what I have said? No. Why should I? It is the truth and I am only too glad to let other sufferers know my experience. It may help those whose cup of misery is as full to-day as mine was in the past."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

It takes some people a whole lifetime to find out that no dollar is big enough to give an hour's happiness.

Not So Convenient.

Physicians indorse Ripans Tabules by prescribing the remedies they contain, but in form not so convenient, inexpensive and accurate as in Ripans Tabules.

There is no place like home, and that is why so many men spend their evenings down town.

Get Hindercorns and Use it If

you want to know the comfort of no corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c. at druggists.

Hate is two poisons with poison tips—one toward your enemy the other toward yourself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The man who becomes a successful hypocrite has to work at it every day in the week.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs FRANK MOORE, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1895.

Some men will "bet you ten dollars" when they are at the end of their argument.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A dead beat that is hatched from laziness is of few days and full of trouble.

The Reviving Powers of Parker's Ginger Tonic make it the need of every home. Stomach troubles, colds and all distress yield to it.

Cupid is a physician who never takes his own medicine.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

There are two sides to every question, top and bottom; and the man on the bottom side is liable to be crushed.

COOK BOOK FREE.

Every housekeeper wants to know the best things to eat, and how to prepare them.

"The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook."

Contains One thousand useful recipes for every kind of cooking. Edited by Prof. Rudmani, New-York Cooking School. Free by mail. Address (writing plainly), mentioning this paper,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

A JOLLY OLD SCHOOLBOY.

Martin Van Buren Stevens Goes to a University at Seventy Years.

There are many quaint people in attendance at the Kansas State University at Lawrence, but probably the most interesting of these is a law student who is at least 70 years old. His name is Dr. Martin Van Buren Stevens. This is his second year at the university, and he expects to graduate this spring and become a full-fledged lawyer.

The doctor's life has been one of interesting experiences. Wilkesbarre, Pa., was the place of his birth. At the age of 30 he married a Pennsylvania girl and enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire regiment, company D. He received the degree of bachelor of arts in Oberlin College, in Ohio, and doctor of medicine at the Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871. His first wife having died, he married again, this time selecting a Michigan girl, a niece of "Fighting Jim Richardson." At one time he studied theology and preached, but he soon gave it up and studied phrenology under Fowler, of New York.

In a cozy little house on the hill this queer old man lives. He keeps everything about the place scrupulously clean. One warm meal a day he considers sufficient. The other two he carries to school with him in a small shoe box. Very little meat passes his lips—in fact, he might almost be called a vegetarian. "People eat entirely too much," he says.

Last year he was somewhat conspicuous on account of the number of badges and emblems he wore on the front of his coat. There were badges of the G. A. R., Christian Endeavor, a seven-inch phrenological badge, Y. M. C. A., a medical society, and C. L. S. C. Another of his peculiarities is that he carries a watch which is fully four inches in diameter. He winds it with a pair of six-inch nippers.

Dr. Stevens has been in every State and Territory of the United States. Every summer he goes out on a lecturing tour and tells the people all about phrenology, physiology and physiognomy.

When the reporter asked him his age he said rather bashfully: "O, I never tell people my age because they might think I was too old to be going to school here. You can tell, though, by these that I am no spring chicken," and he stroked his long white beard.

"I am registered up at the university as 44 years. I don't feel old, though, for I neither drink liquor, use tobacco nor swear. I always pay my honest debts and never worry. Worry kills people."

All the students like him, for he is a jolly old fellow, and acts as young as the most of them. When asked if he thought of getting married again, he smiled and said: "I shouldn't wonder. A man is never too old to marry."—Kansas City Star.

130,000 LOST CHILDREN.

Restored to Their Parents by the Bellman of Liverpool.

Francis George, the Liverpool bellman, is to retire from the service of the city, after a public career extending over a period of sixty years. He was ordinarily a member of the old dock police force. It is said that at one time the office of bellman was worth to the person who held it about £500 per annum. In addition to making public proclamations, it was part of the bellman's duty on all civic occasions to walk before the Mayor of Liverpool with a portion of the regalia. It was Mr. George's distinction in that capacity during his long period of office to walk before fifty-three Mayors. In these later days the office of bellman has become practically a sinecure. The duties which he had to discharge have become obsolete, and other means of announcement have superseded that of the bellman. Up to the present, however, to the bellman's house in Greek street are taken lost and strayed children who may be found wandering about uncared for in the streets of Liverpool. During his long tenure of office, Mr. George has received from police officers at the bellman's house the custody of no fewer than 130,000 stray children, whom he restored to their parents. Latterly this was the old bellman's chief emolument, each parent paying 6d. for the recovery of the lost children, and £25 a year was granted to Mr. George from the corporation.

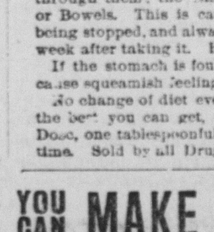
25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Tramp's Opportunity.

Queer things happen in this world. A tramp took refuge in an old graveyard in Georgia, and prepared for a sound night's rest between two graves. About the hour when churchyards are supposed to "yawn," he was awakened by a strange noise, and, on looking up he discovered an escaped convict in the act of filing his shackles. As the tramp stood up, the convict, in superstitious terror, fell upon his knees, whereupon the tramp arrested him, delivered him over to the authorities at the camp near by, and received a reward of $20.—Atlanta Constitution.

Automatic Air Brake.

An English inventor by the name of Roberts has invented an automatic air brake in which the weight of the train supplies the power to set the brakes.



MOTHERS recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent *cure* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription"

MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S
Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

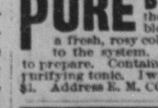
YOU CAN MAKE MONEY
STEADY WORK AT HOME
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

Any Man, Woman, Boy or Girl can make $10 to $20 a week. The work is very simple and can be done in your home, in any part of the country. No experience necessary. Any person with common sense can make money easily. You can commence at once. Even if you only work a few hours each evening you can make plenty spending money. Package containing full particulars sent free to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage, etc.

SIDNEY MFG. CO.,
P. O. Box 1531, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$16 For this first-class Hig's Arm Machine delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station. The Pearl is not a cheap made Machine, but a good one at a low price, equal to any Machine on the market, and for material, finish, workmanship and sewing qualities has no equals. No. 3, same as cut, $16; No. 4, five drawers, $17; No. 5, seven drawers, $18. CATALOGUE FREE. JNO. H. GRANT, 216 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE BLOOD I have a valuable receipt for purifying the blood, driving away pimples, blotches, sallow skin, &c., giving a fresh, rosy color to the face. It is nourishing to the system. Will cure Dyspepsia. Simple to prepare. Contains no drugs, but a grand blood purifying tonic. I will send the receipt to anyone for $1. Address E. M. COLL, Box 85, Sioux City, Iowa.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

DNU 26

Holstein-Friesian Cattle unsurpassed for milk, butter, beef and beauty. FOR SALE by J. W. MORRIS, Hagerstown, Md.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 27

IN August when the Republican primaries are held in old Centre the Quay cat and kittens won't be found on top.

IN Clearfield county the Quay wing was defeated at the primaries. Judge Cyrus Gordon led the anti-Quay forces and senator McQuown the Quay contingent.

GEN. Beaver will be one of Gov. Hasting's appointees as one of the seven judges of the new Superior Court. This choice will be a deserved one and receive general endorsement.

LATER intelligence from Clearfield gives the following as the result of the Republican fight: Hastings one delegate, Quay one, and one non-committal.

ALL are anxious to see which is going to come out on top in the Republican fight in this state, the Hastings administration or the Quay crowd. The state convention in August will tell.

THE Hasting's administration is in line against the Quay-Cameron machine and the silent statesman has laid off his collar and coat and spit into his hands for the coming fray. The fight will be carried into all the approaching Republican county primaries, and the Democrats will have a peep into the circus free of charge.

"GIVE them a double dose," this is the advice given us by a leading, lifelong Republican of Ferguson township the other day, who is so utterly disgusted with the iniquities of the late legislature, that he thinks it should be treated to a double dose of denunciation. This is the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of this commonwealth, Democrats and Republicans.

QUAY has been announced as a candidate for chairman of the Republican state convention, to beat Gilkison the Hastings-Martin candidate. The fight is on and getting hot. It is none of our business, still we can't see why Quay shall be boss over all other leaders all the time, since there are far abler men in the Republican ranks than he.

Gov. Hastings has announced himself as a candidate for chairman of the Republican state convention which meets in August; he will run to defeat Quay who has also concluded to be a candidate for the same place. The bitterest fight ever had in this state is now going on among the Republicans and if Quay goes under it means Cameron's downfall also. Quay and Cameron have been bosses quite long enough for men of third rate ability.

THE O'Conner-Hastings suit for libel was tried at Ebensburg last week, and lasted five hours. Gov. Hastings laid in a claim for $50,000 damages. He made a statement that he did not have the handling of the Johnstown flood-funds, hence he could not have appropriated any to his own use. Gen. Beaver and other prominent witnesses testified to the same effect. O'Conner stated he had no evidence to sustain his charges and that he had based them on current rumor. The Governor stated he was not after money damages but wanted a vindication and had agreed upon a compromise for $3000 and the jury, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict for that sum.

As a result of the investigation made by the Blair county auditors one of the County Commissioners is to be indicted for malfesance by reason of being interested in a contract for public work. Let all officials take warning, from township and boro up, that it is unlawful to be interested in any manner by labor, material, &c., in any thing coming under their jurisdiction. Nor can any tax be collected when there is a surplus in the treasury nor in advance for any work proposed to be done at a future time. Some officials here and elsewhere should paste this in their hats, as an investigation of their actions can go back fifteen years and more, and be liable to prosecution.

Teacher's Examination.

Today, Thursday, County Superintendent Gramley is holding the annual teacher's examination for Potter township and Centre Hall borough, in the borough school building. A number of teachers are present, the district being large. Prof. Gramley is very strict in his examinations, and a teacher does not get through very easily.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

MILLHEIM.

Items of Interest Gathered for Our Readers.

Rev. W. T. Auman, of White Haven, Rector of the P. E. church of that place, is on a visit to his parents on Main street for a few days.

Will Miller of Jersey Shore, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller for a few days; he is accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Rohrbach and wife.

J. P. Gephart, esq., of Bellefonte, was seen on the streets last Tuesday, in company with Harry Cole, of Loganton.

The condition of Dr. S. G. Gutelius, H. H. Weiser, Henry Miller and Uriah Reifsnyder, is not very encouraging to their many friends. They have been sick for a long time.

Dr. Charles Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, visited his sick brother, Dr. S. G. Gutelius last Saturday and Sunday, returning home on Monday.

Had Young, the popular hardware man of Mifflinburg, was here on business one day last week. Had looks well notwithstanding he lately took unto himself a better half.

The senior and junior base ball clubs of this borough will hold a festival on the 4th of July, and among the sports that they are getting up will be tub, sack and bicycle races, greased pig, etc.

Mark Mooney, of Houtzdale, a former resident of this borough, is paying his son Mark a visit and will stay a few weeks.

Jesse Watkins, father of jeweler Watkins was in town last week visiting his son.

Rebe Wetzell was a visitor at his uncles, Dr. F. F. Wetzel on last Sunday.

Genial John Rogers and his daughter Mattie were over last Sunday at his son-in-laws, John H. Woomer. Miss Maude Woomer, who has been visiting in Nittany valley returned home with them.

John G. Dubbs, the implement man of Bellefonte, was here on business last week.

The commissioners of the county held an appeal here last week and there were quite a number of taxpayers in attendance, and but very few accomplished anything in the way of having their assessments reduced.

Philip Keller, Joseph A. Sipes, J. A. Agar and N. H. Sloan, of Lock Haven, took dinner at the Musser house last Sunday; they returned home the same day.

The ice-cream parlors of Nev. Auman on last Saturday evening were crowded with ladies and gentlemen and he did a ravishing trade; the candy and restaurant part was also crowded. It is one of the most pleasant places in the town, and everything was served in the best manner possible, hence the rushing business.

J. W. Raven, the gentleman who got hurt some two years ago on the turnpike, has received an agency for a wholesale cigar factory in Ohio, and will call on our merchants in a few days with a full line of samples. Let the merchants patronize this unfortunate, in his efforts to "keep the wolf from the door."

John Reifsnyder, youngest son of Wm. Reifsnyder, fell over on the street in a fit the other day. He was carried into the hardware store and a doctor sent for; he is all right again.

Johnnie Hardenburg, the talented young man, a student at Franklin and Marshall college, is spending his vacation with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Auman, on Main street. John is quite a fisherman and will no doubt be seen daily along the banks of Elk creek after the finny tribe.

George S. Springer, Harry Hoy, F. Pierce Musser and W. A. Tobias were camped at Beaver Dam last Thursday and caught fifty eels. J. C. Smith, C. H. Morris and W. A. Tobias the same day managed to capture forty-nine large frogs; had one as large as a small baby.

George S. Springer and family went to Sunbury last Monday on a visit to his mother and will remain a week.

H. H. Leitzell and family will move to Middleburg, Snyder county, this week, where he will engage in the jewelry business.

D. M. Morris and wife, of Loganton, paid relatives a short visit this week. Dan is as fat and as jolly as of yore.

A. C. Thompson, John F. Harrison, Boyd A. Musser, and D. W. Geiss, representing school supplies and books, have been circulating among the school directors in this section for some days. A good quartette of fellows.

Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

AARONSBURG.

Youngest Child of Abner Acker Died Suddenly Saturday.

The youngest child of Abner Acker, born during the blizzard last February, the mother dying at the time, died suddenly last Saturday morning. The funeral services were held in the Reformed church on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon Abner took the corpse to Union county and buried it beside its mother.

The peach orchards of Boob, Weaver & Co.,, that were so badly frozen last winter have again sprouted and are doing finely. The orchards are along the mountain northeast of town on what was the old Dr. Horner property, which T. J. Weaver purchased from Horner.

Mrs. R. E. Rodgers has again come back from Bellefonte to spend the summer in her home in town.

Superintendent Gramley held a teachers' examination in town on Monday. He had quite a large class. The Professor finds fault with the town in not affording a public house. What more can you expect of a town the streets of which are overrun with cattle and hogs.

Mrs. Harvey Crouse, who with her husband moved to Somerset county last winter, is suffering with a tumor, and as soon as she is stronger will be taken to Philadelphia to have an operation performed for its removal.

John H. Musser has gone to New York state to some hospital to have his arm treated. For some time he has had trouble with it.

The Latest News.

The U. S. weather bureau having learned that the REPORTER kept a record of the rainfall, it has sent a request of a monthly report of the same.

Gen. Beaver has accepted the appointment of one of the Superior Court Judges.

Mr. Brown of Lancaster, has declined the appointment tendered as one of the judges for the new court. The term is ten years, salary $7,500 per year.

Quay appears in good spirits and thinks he can down the Hastings-Magee-Martin combine.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

J. Wallace Lytle, of Potter township, and Ida May fields, of Gatesburg.

A. O. Goheen, of Tyrone, and Mary Emma Grap, of State College.

Harvey F. Crispin, of Snow Shoe, and Cora B. Frye, of Moshannon.

Isaac Gray Holt and Sallie A. Barr, of Julian.

L. D. Thorp, of Boggs twp., and Annie McCauley, of Milesburg.

Wm. H. Twiggs, of Rush twp., and and Florence L. Jinks, of Osceola, Clearfield Co.

Claude Jones, of Tyrone, and Stella Armor of Bellefonte.

Wm. M. Gilbert, of Marion twp., and Frances Packer, of Boggs twp.

Another Pension Decision.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior John Reynolds Thursday rendered a decision in a pension case which will require wives of soldiers who have disappeared or deserted them to prove without doubt his death before a pension be granted them.

The case in question was that of Melinda Crider, the alleged widow of Daniel Crider, a soldier, who from the evidence given deserted her in Pennsylvania in May 1868. The soldier was in the best of health and left her deliberately. From the testimony of certain witnesses it appeared that the departure was caused by another woman in the case.

A Natural Distillery.

The inhabitants of Greensburg, are very much excited over the discovery of a natural distillery. An old farmer, while digging stones on a hill side, discovered a tiny stream of dark red liquid oozing out between the rocks. On examination it proved to be the very best rye whiskey and now all the old soaks and bums in that neighborhood are digging at that hill.

Quiet Fourth.

Next Thursday, the Fourth of July, will be a very quiet one on this side of the mountain. No demonstrations will be held anywhere in the county, but those who can will be at Williamsport, and several other places, where great preparations have been made to celebrate.

Canada Thistle Exterminator.

Farm rights for sale at five cents per acre of one hundred acres. One bushel of the mixture will not cost over thirty cents per bushel at any store.

Address, JOHN SHECKLER,
Patentee.
Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

WHEN YOU COME

— TO —

BELLEFONTE

Don't forget to Come and see the Extraordinary bargains we have for you this month.

CLOTHING.

In Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.
Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.
Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.
Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.
Men's strictly all wool suits, ne west patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00
Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

DRY GOODS.

Best Dress Ginghams, 5 and 6c per yd.; Challies, 3 1-2c per yd; Best Sateens, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2c per yard? Best Prints, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c; all wool Serges, that were 60 now 37c; all wool Serges that were 50 and 60, now 34c; Cashmeres, that were 30, now 19, 20 and 25c; Illuminated French Suitings—the very handsomest Dress Goods, that were 75, now 39c; Muslins, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, that was 65, now 25c. Bleached Table Damask, that was $1, now 75c.

Bleached Table Damask, that was 75, now 50c.
" " " 50, " 35c.
" " " 40, " 25c.

Silk for Waists, 20, 30, 37, 40 and 50c. Embroidery, 2, 3, 4 and 5c per yard, and up. Bed Ticking for 7c up. Ladies' Wraps and Capes, $1.24, up. Ladies' Summer Undershirts, 6, 8, 10, 12c and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, 38 and 47c. Men's Heavy Working Pants, warranted not to rip, good and strong, 59c and 74c.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds—spring rollers, good felt and oil cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above are of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good Shoes at low prices. Ladies' Russett and Black Oxford, good, solid wearing goods, 74c a pair, up. Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, at 1.00. We will guarantee these as good as can be bought anywhere for 1.50. Children's and Misses' Oxford Tanned and Black, from 49c up.
A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, common sense toe, at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 1.90. Every pair warranted. You never heard of shoes for these prices warranted.
The finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for $2 and $2.40, of exquisite workmanship, opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe—every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy, stylish and durable, as when sold at $4 and $5 a pair a year ago. Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, $1 and $1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boys' Good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, $1, and $1.25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, $1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40 and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.
We have beyond doubt the best wearing Shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the Sole Agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them bock and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from $1.85 to $4.50 a pair. In Boy's from $1.75 to $2.50 a pair. We have them in Patent Leathers, Russets, Bluchers, Razor Toe, Needle Toe, Yale Toe, Square Toe, Half Round, or any style you want.

Ladies' Russet Oxford Shoes from 74c a pair up. Men's Russet Shoes—good ones and stylish—$1.43. Boy's Russets, 98c, $1 and $1.24.

A special lot of Ladies' Dongola French Kid Oxfords, interlacing ties; Russet, Juliet and White Kid Slippers; regular prices were from $2.50 to $3—our price from $1.50 to $2.15—A, B, C and D lasts.

These goods were bought at special low prices at a closing-out sale of a manufacturer retiring from business,

Best Table Oilcloth at - - - 15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, - 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, - 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1895,

at 10 30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by public road leading from Bellefonte up Half Moon Hill; on the north by an alley; on the west by lot N, 22, on the plot or plan of Scott and Shoemaker's addition to the borough of Bellefonte and on the east by ——street fronting fifty feet on said road and extending back northerly one hundred and fifty feet to said alley, being as is known as lot No. 23 on said plot or plan of Scott and Shoemaker's addition to the borough of Bellefonte. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the prope rty of Thomas Buchanan.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the Bald Eagle creek, thence south 2 degrees east 80 perches to a white oak; thence 24 degrees east 120 perches to a white oak; thence north 56 degrees east 83½ perches; thence north 13 degrees west 130½ perches to a post; thence north 2 degrees east 99½ perches to a point in the Bald Eagle creek; thence up the said creek its several courses and distances to the place of beginning. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, pig stable and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Lingle.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1895,

at 10.30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, being part of a tract of land sold by William Ward, high Sheriff of Centre county, as the property of Thomas Treaster to Andrew Gregg, deed acknowledged August 29th, 1844, and recorded in Deed Book "R" page 133, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John Deitzel and John Fry; on the east by land of William Farner, A. Holderman and George Harter; on the south by land of David Treaster and McKee, and on the west by the Kearny Warton tract containing about 350 acres more or less, 50 acres thereon being cleared and under cultivation, the balance thereof is well timbered with rock oak, hemlock, yellow pine and white oak, and an excellent growth of young and thrifty chestnut and white oak, also considerable poplar, linn and ash, desirable for paper wood. Thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house, good stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All those certain contiguous lots of ground situate in the borough of Centre Hall, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, and marked on plot as No. 60 and 61 respectively, bounded on the north by Potter street, on the east by Pennsylvania avenue, being 132 feet in front running back 165 feet, said lots being part of a tract of land which Christain Hoffer, by his deed bearing date the first day of March A. D., 1862, to John Hoffer. Thereon erected on said lots two two-story frame dwelling houses, ice houses and cold storage room, two stables and wagon sheds, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Kerlin, et. al.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, May 28, 1895.

GOING TO CHURCH.—An active intelligent church member, male or female, wanted to represent us for special work. Splendid inducement to right party. No capital needed. Reference required. Good pay. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. june 6-3t

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre County will meet the taxpayers at the following times and places for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Tri-Ennual assessment of 1895. The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m., except where otherwise noted.

Miles township, Monday, June 17th, at the election house, Rebersburg.

Haines and Penn townships and Millheim boro, Tuesday, June 18th, at the election house, Millheim.

Gregg and Potter townships and Centre Hall borough, Wednesday, June 19th, at the election house, Centre Hall.

Harris and College townships, Thursday, June 20th, at the election house, Lemont.

Ferguson twp., Friday, June 21, at the election house, Pine Grove Mills.

Spring and Benner townships, Saturday, June 22nd, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte.

Half Moon and Patton townships, Monday, June 24, at the election house, in Stormstown.

Taylor and Worth townships, Tuesday, June 25, at the election house in Port Matilda.

Huston and Union townships and Unionville boro, Wednesday, June 26, at the election house in Unionville boro.

Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, Thursday, June 27th, at the election house in Snow Shoe.

Walker and Marion townships, Friday, June 28th, at the election house in Hublersburg.

Boggs township and Milesburg borough, Saturday, June 29th, at the election house in Central City.

Howard, Liberty and Curtin townships and Howard boro, Monday, July 1, at the election house in Howard boro.

Rush township and Philipsburg and South Philipsburg boroughs, Tuesday, July 2nd, at the public hall, Philipsburg.

Bellefonte borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte.

Notice is hereby given to the assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. Assessors will please bring all books and papers they may have to the appeal.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, on Friday and Saturday, July 6, and 7, 1895. Persons wishing to be heard at the general appeal must have the assessors present and arrange with them as to their compensation. No appeals will be heard after the time above stated.

GEO. L GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.
Com, Office, Bellefonte, May 21, 1895.

TWO FINE FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer two valuable farms for sale. One is situated in Gregg township, and the other in Potter township, containing about 155 acres each. Further information can be obtained by addressing or applying to

S P. HENNIGH, Potters Mills, or
jun6-4t ADAM BARTGES, Millheim.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale the following personal property of W. I. Treaster, of Potter township, consisting of horse cow, pigs, wagon, lumber, shingle machine, lath, machine, beds and bedding, cook stove, ⅗ of 3 acres of grain in ground, together with all his personal property, al persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same in any manner.

june 6-3t CLARA H. TREASTER.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock. Clean, hardy stock, true to name. Fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution in our orders. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. Outfit free. Address, BROWN BROS. CO. Continental Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. (This house is reliable. Name this paper.—Ed.)

CANVASSER

TANSY PILLS! ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. M. M. Musser, of Aaronsburg, was in town Tuesday,

——James Smith, of Williamsport, spent Sunday with his parents in Centre Hall.

——Rev. Davis filled the pulpit of the Osceola Mills Presbyterian church last Sunday.

——Mrs. James B. Strohm, of Bellefonte, is visiting among her friends at Centre Hill.

——Mr. and Mrs. Homer Barr, of Boalsburg, are visiting with the family of Jerry Miller.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fisher, of Penn Hall, were the guests of Mrs. H. W. Kreamer on Tuesday.

——Mrs. S. H. Eisenberg and daughter left last week on an extended visit to friends in Bedford, Pa.

——Mrs. S. H. Deitzell, of Pleasant Unity, Pa., is visiting her father, Alfred Durst, at Potters Mills.

The Kentucky Democratic state convention, on Wednesday, by a large majority, went against silver coinage.

——D. W. Reynolds and wife, of Reedsville, came over Saturday, and spent several days with friends in the vicinity.

——Ex-Commissioner John Wolf and wife, of Rebersburg, came up Wednesday, and visited their many friends in Centre Hall.

——Rev. D. Mitterling departed for his home at Coleman, Michigan, on Monday. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Chas. Bradford.

——Mrs. Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bitner, west of town.

——Mrs. D. C. Runkle left for her home in Pittsburg Monday, after having spent a month with friends in this vicinity.

Our friend Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, illumined our sanctum, Tuesday. He reports the hay crop short up that way, for want of rain.

——Mr. Frank McFarlane, of Boalsburg, gave our sanctum a call Tuesday, while in town attending the insurance meeting.

——Miss Bertha Gilliland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, is visiting among friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Moyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived on Saturday, having come to attend the funeral of Mrs. Moyer's sister, Miss Mollie Rearick.

——Miss Mame Kreamer, of Boalsburg, and Miss Pellman, of Hartleton, visited friends in Centre Hall last week and attended the picnic on Thursday.

——John Bollinger, of Tyrone, was in town Tuesday. About ten years ago he was employed in Wolf's store at this place, and this is the first visit here since he left.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr returned to her home in Tyrone Tuesday, after having spent several weeks with her aged mother, Mrs. Michael Stiver, at Centre Hill.

——Jonathan Harter of Millheim, with his aged mother, visited friends here on Tuesday. He reports the outlook for hay somewhat better down there than up here.

——George R. Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, and Prof. James R. Hughes, of the Bellefonte Academy, were prominent Centre Hall visitors on Tuesday afternoon.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew will graduate from the Millersville State Normal school next Wednesday, July 3rd. Several of her friends from this place will be present to witness the exercises.

——Mr. A. B. M'Nitt, one of Mifflin county's most substantial farmers, gave us a pleasant call. He reports crops one point better over there than with us, and that farmers are getting 80 to 85 for wheat at the mills, and 53 for corn.

Deaths in Adjoining Counties.

In Middleburg, Philip Swineford, aged near 64 years.

In Middleburg, Catherine Walter, aged 88 years, 2 m., 8 days.

In Centre twp., Snyder co., Moses Lauber, aged 78 years.

In Mifflinburg, June 15, Mary, wife of Jas. R. Ritter, aged 50 years.

At Pardee, Mrs. Specht, aged 74 yrs.

In East Buffalo tp., wife of George Kunkle, aged 79 years.

In Mifflin county: In Allensville, Jacob S. King, aged 67 years.

In Lewistown, June 17, James E. Smithers, aged 70 years.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The members of the Veteran Club of Centre county are already planning for their annual picnic which will be held at Hunter's Park early in September.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Will be Treated Free by Dr. Hartman During the Summer Months.

"Female diseases" is a term which has come, by constant use, to be applied to all of that very distressing class of affections which are peculiar to the female organism. At least three causes should be recognized. The cause which is perhaps most frequent is displacement of the womb. The second cause is congestion of one or more of the pelvic passages. The third cause is known as inflammation or ulceration. Pe-ru-na should be taken in tablespoonful doses before each meal in all varieties and stages of the disease. This dose should be gradually increased after several weeks' use of it to two tablespoonfuls. Vaginal injections should be taken three times each day, two or three quarts at each injection.

Any woman wishing to become a regular patient of Dr. Hartman should send name, address, duration of disease and symptoms at once, and specific directions for every detail of her treatment will be promptly sent. The doctor will direct every item of the treatment free of charge. The patient can obtain the necessary medicines at the nearest drug-store, and every patient will be expected to report once a month. This gives every woman in the United States a chance to receive the benefit of the extensive experience of this renowned physician in all forms of female diseases.

Book on female diseases sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Boalsburg Bits.

A large storeroom with Odd Fellows hall combined, is being erected by one of its enterprising citizens, J. H. Weber.

A two-story addition is being built to the Lutheran parsonage.

The teachers selected for the next school term, are, Prof. Rothrock, for first grade; P. S. Ishler second grade, and Miss Jennie Hunter, for primary.

Shingletown school assigned to Miss Gerty Wieland; Walnutgrove. R. B. Harrison; Linden Hall, C. H. Moore.

Miss Anna, daughter of Rev. Groh, is visiting friends here.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, wotth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

The Railroad Man,
The Clergyman,
The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your mind with composition goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, New York.

A Chance For You....

To save money that you cannot afford to miss.

To make it plain for you we have started what we call a

Remnant Sale. . . .

It is simply the remnants of the best stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre county. Some people might call these goods Odds and Ends. But they are new, too nice and too desirable to be confounded with the ordinaay odds and ends. They are merely one or two suits of a kind left from

THIS SPRING'S STOCK

And if you can find anything among them that will suit you we will save you big money. We do not quote prices because you must see the goods to appreciate their value. We would have you call early if you care to take advantage of this money saving sale.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. Bellefonte

BEAUTIFUL AS A BUTTERFLY

And lovlier than a June morning is the

NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

At Harper & Kreamer's. The stock is complete in in everything latest and stylish for Summer wear, that the markets afford. A new dress or waist may be needed, and we can easily give you the goods you will want. The prices will startle you. We never handled a cheaper and better line. See them.

HARPER & KREAMER.

Thunder Gust.

Last night's rain-fall was 1.1-4 inches, with every indication for more today. There was vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

A heavy rain began this morning soon after 9 o'clock.

"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiana are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Beellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	75
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	32
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	8

1895 Johnston Self-Binding Harvesters,

With Truck and Sheaf Carriers

For $100.

At W. L. Goodhart's Implement Store

Millheim, Pa.

Mowers Accordingly. may95t

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

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Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

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KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
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JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

EUTAH HOUSE,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.
James S. Reish, Proprietor.
Opened again, the house having been remodeled, repainted, and newly furnished. The public will find it first-class in table, and all other respects. Summer boarders taken on reasonable terms. Healthy locality, fishing and hunting grounds convenient. lapr6m

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL.
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

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2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
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   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m,, Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1 (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.57 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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Wholesaleing Ice - - - - -

- - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.

Fine Display of Easter Goods.

Come and See.

THE NEWS.

Joseph Segrose committed suicide in Hazleton, Pa., by throwing himself in front of a passenger train at Audenried. He was ground to pieces. Segrose was well known throughout the country. He recently came into possession of considerable money, and it is believed this caused him to lose his reason.——In the Mercer County Court of Quarter Sessions, in Trenton, N. J., Judge Woodruff, on motion of Judge Beasley, counsel for John L. Kuser, indicted for conspiracy against the state in connection with the German printing contracts, granted a rule to show cause why the indictments should not be quashed.——Ex-Congressman Dorsey has been indicted by the Federal Court in Omaha, Neb., for falsifying national bank records at the First National Bank of Ponca. An indictment last November was quashed.——By the collision of two trolley cars on the Walden and Orange Lake road, seven miles west of Newburgh, N. Y., nine men were severely injured. Motorman Eugene Clary may be obliged to undergo the amputation of a leg. The collision occurred at the bottom of the valley, the grade both ways being steep.

The Peoria (Ill.) Manufacturing Company made an assignment to George K. Peasley. Bills payable are $91,473, and bills receivable $11,800.——The West Virginia Transportation Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., brought suit for $100,000 against the Standard Oil Company and for $50,000 against the Eureka Pipe Line Company for malicious conspiracy to destroy the property of the paintiff.——D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, who has already given Beloit College, of Wisconsin, $200,000, announced at the close of the commencement exercises that he would give another $50,000, provided $200,000 could be raised for endowment.——In a fit of jealousy, Samuel Leahman fatally wounded his wife at Wilkesbarre, Pa., by shooting her in the left breast. The would-be murderer tried to escape, but was arrested, and placed in jail.——Executions aggregating $7,800 were issued against the Altoona Produce Company, a leading wholesale house. The liabilities are estimated at $15,000.——Grasshoppers have appeared in such quantities in certain sections of Nebraska as to interfere with railroad travel.——Daniel Steitzel, of Kutztown, Pa., was murdered while returning to his father's house.——Police Inspector McLaughlin has been sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in Sing Sing. One week's time is allowed him in which to settle up his affairs.——A terrible cyclone passed over North Platte, Neb., destroying much property and demolishing many houses. Ben Young, a prominent farmer, was carried with his house a long distance, and was killed.——Ten prisoners, four of them murderers, tunneled their way out of the county jail at Poplar Bluff, Mo., and all but one are still at large. One of the murderers was captured.——Mrs. Alabama Knotts, was struck by a rain near York, Pa., and killed.

B. T. S. Hastings, aged twenty-three years shot a girl named Trixie St. Clair, at Sandusky, O., killing her instantly, and then attempted suicide.——Delegates are gathering in Cleveland, O., to the National Republican Convention. Secretary Humphrey stated that prominent professors in economics would be there to answer the silverites.——Boston celebrated the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill with a grand carnival procession and Masonic parade.——The boilers at the water works plant at Union City, Tenn., exploded, killing Engineer Carman instantly and injuring other persons.——A big boiler in the Union Cotton Press building, New Orleans, exploded killing one man and injuring a number of others.——A certificate of incorporation of the Terminal Railway Company, of Buffalo, with a capital of $500 000, was filed in that city.——The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics opened in Omaha, Neb.——An armed body of men attempted to take possession of the Schufeldt, Distillery, at Chicago, one of the plants of the Whiskey Trust. They exchanged shots with the deputy marshals on guard, and were driven away, no one being injured on either side.

The discovery has been made that myriads of grasshoppers are dying near Brighton, Col., and there seems to be a promise that the pest will be wiped out by means of some unknown disease or other agency.——As a result of a raid made by detectives in Chicago, five Canadians, all said to be burglars, and one an ex-convict, were arrested. They are James Cunningham, William Settles Patrick Loney, Albert Shape and John Clark. Their room contained complete sets of burglars' tools and firearms. The five men are said to have been driven out of Canada by the Dominion authorities.——William Nelson, postmaster at the National Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, Wis., is under arrest charged with embezzlement of $1,189.46 of the funds of the office.——C. F. Halling, who has been on trial several days at Johnstown, N. Y., for the murder of Louis Kloss at Oppenheim last fall, was sentenced to Dannemora for life.——Edward Rodgers, a seaman on the steamer Ravensdale, is charged, at Chester, Pa., with stabbing Matthew Brown, captain of the steamer.——Lawyer Semple, counsel of Theo. Lambert, who was to have been hanged at Camden, N. J., has obtained a stay by appealing to the United States Supreme Court.——Adam Lawsky was instantly killed, and Peter Demerit so badly hurt that he died in an hour, by the falling of a mass of clay and rock in King's stripping mine at Eckely, Pa.——The picking establishment of Weissinger Bros., at Mount Carmel, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

A NOTABLE HANGING EVENT.

Crowds of Country People Attracted to the Execution of August Bergman.

August Bergman, who murdered his brother Julius in Sterling, N. J., on February 23rd, 1893, was hanged for the crime in Morris county jail.

The execution of Bergman was the first one in eight years in Morris county, and it attracted a big crowd of people. Farmers from the surrounding country drove in town in their wagons, and Morristown presented a sort of holiday appearance. Many of the farmers brought their lunch with them and did not leave Norristown until after the scaffold had been taken down and the execution was over.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Edison's great-grandfather lived to the age of 102. His grandfather died at 103 and one of his aunts at 108, while his own father is still alive at 93.

The widow of Sir Richard Sutton, of Genesta-America's cup fame, is about to be married again. Lady Sutton's second will be a clergyman—a curate.

Miss Mindora L. Berry, of Oakland, Cal., is to conduct a summer school for the education of prospective missionaries to China and Japan. She is an enthusiast on the subject of missions, and has worked as a missionary in China herself.

Dr. Claudius B. Webster, for many years United States Consul at Sheffield, England, and prior to that time principal of a young ladies' seminary in Norwich, Conn., is now the oldest surviving graduate of Dartmouth College, having been graduated in 1836.

Herbert Brennan, Jr., is the hero of the Long Island Century Run which was held last Saturday. Young Brennan is only 10 years of age, and he rode the century in good style with his father. His father says that the youngster is all right and he does not anticipate any evil effects from the run.

Mrs. William Rockefeller will build a new parsonage for the First Baptist Church, at Tarrytown, on the lot near the church purchased by Mr. Rockefeller some time ago. The new parsonage will be built of mattled brick, with stone trimmings. The specifications call for the best interior fittings and the building will cost a least $20 000.

John Joseph Kain, the new Archbishop of St. Louis, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., May, 31, 1842. He received his preparatory education at St. Charles Seminary, in Howard County, Md., and finished his course at St. Mary's University, in Baltimore. He was ordained priest in 1865 by Archbishop Spalding at the same time as was Bishop Keane, of Washington University. They pronounce their names alike.

The Macleods have been leading men in the Church of Scotland for more than a century. Three of them have presided as moderator over the general assembly, and the fourth, Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, of Glasgow, has just been chosen for that office. Dr. Macleod is the editor of "Good Words," has traveled over most of the world, loves boating and fishing, is a capital story-teller, and has the most fashionable congregation in Glasgow.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

The Southern Railway to Make its Tidewater Terminus at Norfolk.

The past week is one of the most notable in the history of the South on account of the number of new enterprises of magnitude which have been made public. The Manufacturers' Record has received official confirmation of the report that the Southern Railway Company will make its principal tidewater terminus at Norfolk and has secured control of over two miles of water front on which to erect warehouses, wharves, an elevator and other buildings. The Delta Construction Company will build 30 miles of railroad near New Orleans; also a 50,000 bushel grain elevator, two 3,000 ton compresses, and establish a new shipping point on the Mississippi River, making an investment of over $1,500,000. New York parties are interested in it.

Other projects reported to the Manufacturers' Record during the week include a $100,000, a 5,000 spindle, a 4,530 spindle and a $250,000 mill in North Carolina, all for cotton manufacturing purposes; in South Carolina a 6,000 spindle mill, also one of 40,000 spindles will be built, besides several additions to plants in both States. A $200,000 cottonseed delinter company, $125,000 lumber company, a $500,000 land and lumber company are to locate in Arkansas. A $10,000 implement plant and a company which will develop 100,000 acres of coal and timber land will locate in Tennessee; while Texas enterprises include $50,000 lumber company, $50,000 cotton oil company and $30,000 land company. West Virginia reports $200,000 lumber company, also several new oil mills and saw mills. In Mississippi a $100,000 development company is to begin operations; while new enterprises in Florida and Alabama include reports of works for making cider and vinegar, ice plants and lumber mills. The activity in building is evidenced by a $75,000 church proposed at Jacksonville, Fla., $50,000 association building at Galveston, Tex.; $60,000 office building at New Orleans, La.; and hotels in Georgia and Florida for resort purposes.

SHE GAVE THEM POISON.

Mrs. Gillis Killed Her Three Children and Then Takes a Fatal Dose Herself.

Mrs. Sanford Gillis, wife of a well-known farmer, near Shelbsburg, Iowa, poisoned herself and three of her six children. She was known to be insane. All four died. Mrs. Gillis started out of the house with a 4-year-old baby in her arms after administering the poison to the three children and herself. A few rods from the door she fell to the ground where both were found dead. Her husband was feeding stock at the time.

EXPLOSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Clement B. Penrose, Manager of the Union Cotton Press.

One of the boilers of the Union Cotton Press, situated at the corner of South Peters and Terpsichore streets, exploded while being tested. Mr. Clement B. Penrose, manager of the press, was instantly killed and thirteen others were injured. The walls of the boiler house fell in. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Mr. Penrose was a prominent citizen. He was a part owner of the compress and was a member of the school board.

STAGE ROBBERS GET $6,000.

Masked Mexicans Kill the Driver of an Arizona Coach.

The stage running from Bisbee to Nacasari, Sonora, was held up, halfway between the two points, in Mexico, by five masked Mexicans.

They killed the driver and secured $6,000.

KIEL CANAL FETES

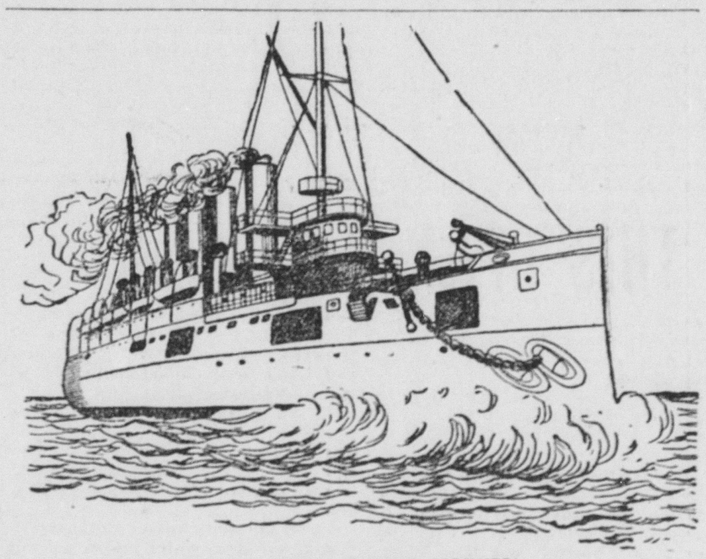
Hamburg Full of Kings, Princes and Grand Dukes.

OUR WARSHIPS THERE.

Formal Opening of the Canal a Great Success—Enormous Crowd Gathering to View the Ceremonies.

There has been an enormous influx of visitors to Hamburg to view the ceremonies and spectacles incident upon the opening of the Baltic-North Sea canal at Kiel, Germany.

According to orders by the Navy Department at Washington, the American men-of-war at Kiel will be illuminated by electricity every night during their stay at that port. It is intended that the cruiser New York shall be provided with 2,000 incandescent lights, and each of the remaining three ships of Admiral Kirkland's fleet will have about 1,500 besides the usual powerful search lights. The incandescent lights will be arranged according to brilliant designs, each vessel carrying around the pilot house an immense shield



UNITED STATES WARSHIP COLUMBIA.
(Fastest vessel of its class at the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal.)

representing the American coat-of-arms, the red and white bars, and the stars on a blue background being reproduced by electric bulbs. The shields will be sixteen feet high and will extend back on each side of the pilot house twenty-four feet. Around the stern of each ship will be displayed its name in large electric letters.

In addition, incandescent electric lights will be strung at each vessel's stem and stern from the water to the deck and along the deck rail from end to end on both sides. The hull of each ship will thus be completely outlined, another row of lights being run along the water line, and other lines being up the masts, and down the side-stays, and up and down and around the smokestakes. The United States men-of-war will also make elaborate displays of fireworks during the progress of the fetes.

The royal reception rooms in the new Kiel station in which Emperor William will receive the German nation's guests, have been decorated and fitted out after the style of the state rooms in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The waterway opened by the new canal has been navigable for small vessels for over a hundred years. In 1784 there was completed the Elder Canal, which forms a waterway between Kiel Bay and the Baltic, and the town of Tonnin on the North Sea. This work followed a most tortuous course, its length being 108 miles. Its depth also was only seven feet, so that its utility for a modern navy was nothing. In 1840 therefore the

BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL AT GRUENENTHAL.

Germans undertook the present magnificent work, with its depth of 36 feet and its breadth of over 210 feet, with enthusiasm.

NAVAL OFFICERS INTRODUCED.

At 8 o'clock the war vessels of the fourteen nations represented hoisted their flags to the strains of the anthems of their respective countries. The official introduction of the foreign admirals and commanders to the port captain and military commandant of Kiel occurred on board the Mars and concluded with the official interchange of visits. The Mars hoisted the flag of Admiral Knorr and the latter subsequently, accompanied by the commanders of the foreign squadrons and many officers of various nations, started for Hamburg in order to meet the Emperor.

At Holtenau there was a scene feverish activity throughout the morning as the workmen put the finishing touches upon the decorations at the end of the canal. The splendor of the preparations is the object of universal admiration. The imperial tent richly decorated and stands an object of great interest to the right of the lighthouse, opposite which lies the last stone of the canal, which was put in place by the Emperor. In this tent his Majesty entertained the invited guests and made a speech.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SHIPS.

Germany has about fifty large and small vessels of the imperial navy at the opening exercises, while the other nations are represented about as follows:—

Great Britain by ten vessels with a total displacement of 78,660 tons, 171 officers and 4290 men; Italy by nine vessels, with a total displacement of 38,317 tons, 180 officers and 3309 men; the United States by four vessels, with a total displacement of 21,747 tons, 75 officers and 1479 men; France by three vessels with 18,800 tons displacement, 63 officers and 1497 men; Russia by three vessels, with 20,872 tons, 70 officers and 1305 men; Austria Hungary by four vessels with a total displacement of 13,894 tons, 52 officers and 1212 men; Scandinavia by five with 55 officers, 675 men and 8594 tons; Spain by three with 56 officers, 1232 men and 10366 tons; Denmark, by six, with 32 officers, 1370 men and 2960 tons; Holland, by two with 25 officers, 413 men and 4775 tons; Roumania by two with 23 officers and 400 men and 650 tons; Turkey by one cruiser corvettee with fifteen officers, 330 men and 1960 men: in all about fifty-two foreign vessels with 814 officers and 16,453 men.

Of the grant of $420,000, more than half, viz: $230,000, was used in preparations, erecting temporary buildings, scaffolding, in transportation to and fro of the guests of the nation, and of the material and provisions needed for their entertainment. In hiring small crafts and chartering large steamers for the conveyance of the 800 guests of the Emperor and their suite. The balance, some $200,000 will be used to defray the cost of hospitality to be extended to the officers of the foreign squadrons, including a grand ball for the officers and a dinner for the crews.

Among the more important war vessels here are the armored cruisers San Francisco, flagship of Rear Admiral Kirkland, Columbia, New York and Marblehead, from the United States; the Russian battleship Alexander II, flagship and armored cruiser Rurik; the Spanish battleship Pelayo, and the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa; the British battleships Royal Sovereign, flagship, commanded by Vice Admiral Fitzroy; Empress of India, Repulse and Resolution, and the cruisers Blenheim, Endymion, Bellona; the Italian battleships Re Umberto and Sardegna; the French battleship Hoche, flagship, and the armored cruiser Dupuy de Lome, and the German battleships Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, flagship; Brandenburg, Worth, Weissemburg, Banen, Bayern, Sachsen, and Wurtemburg, and a number of coast-defense ships, despatch vessels, cruisers, training ships and torpedo boats.

In view of the presence of so large a number of vessels in the harbor extra precaution is being taken, a new signal station having been erected, extra buoys being anchored and rugs and pinnacles channered. Quays are lighted by electricity and numerous temporary buildings for officials have been erected.

The postal arrangements were of an elaborate character. A contract made with Hamburg firm provides for the supply of 14 tons of fresh meat daily, 2000 bottles of wine, 200 bottles of spirits, 10,000 bottles of beer in casks and 1000 gallons of milk, apart from the regular rations on board.

The most brilliant feature of the series of festivals was the laying of the last stone in the building of the canal and the international banquet which followed it, thus marking virtually the close of the official programme of festivities. This ceremony took place in the open air at Holtenau.

The spot where the Emperor performed the ceremony on Friday has been embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening and the lighthouse in close proximity shows already the three bronze reliefs of Emperor William I, Frederick III and William II. Beneath the relief medallion of the old Emperor is a black marble tablet, richly ornamented, on which is engraved in gilt letters "His Majesty, Emperor William I, laid the corner-stone of the Baltic Canal on June 3rd, 1887, and accompanied his blows with the words: 'In honor of United Germany to her permanent welfare, in token of her might and power.'"

The lighthouse and the block of masonry into which the Emperor placed the finishing stone are surrounded by enormous scaffoldings, affording seating room for about 15,000. From these seats the whole space where the banquet took place and the bay where the international naval demonstration came off can be seen.

THE GREAT BANQUET.

The grand banquet at which 1000 guests participated, including the diplomatic representatives of the various nations, was given in a structure of original design, the latter being based on an idea of the Emperor himself. The structure is a fac-simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction as in vogue in the seventeenth century.

At the banquet Emperor William toasted the United States Navy and the band played "Hail Columbia." The French Admiral, Menard, will sit on the Emperor's right hand and the Russian Admiral, Skrydloff will be seated on his left. Some 300 yachts and other private pleasure and passenger craft were assigned positions in Kiel harbor and immediate vicinity. To enable the Hamburg-Berlin Railway to bring the thousands of visitors from every part of Germany to the scene of the dedication, all freight traffic was ordered suspended on that line during the three days from June 18 to 22. The newspapers of the world are represented but of the 250 who expressed a desire to participate, but 150 could be accommodated by the Government. At the Imperial Banquet but fifteen representatives of the foreign press will be admitted.

STORM IN KANSAS

Twenty Dwellings Destroyed and Many Persons Hurt.

BIG STORM IN NEBRASKA.

Startling Spectacle Seen from a Railroad Train—Passengers Witness the Formation and Descent of the Clouds.

A special to the Kansas Times from Hartford, Kan., says:

About 5 o'clock P. M., a tornado struck this place, coming from the southwest, and sweeping everything in its path, which was clean cut and about 100 feet in width. Several persons were injured so badly that they are not expected to live. No one, so far as known, was killed outright.

Twelve houses were destroyed, as well as many barns and outhouses. Among the houses destroyed were those of Judge Combe, Mrs. Rawsons, Clarence Comley, L. F. Dudley, J. A. Thomson, W. G. Root and Goodfrey Schwartz.

The roof of Charles Comley's house was lifted off as cleanly as if the house had been put up and the roof left unfinished. The remainder of the structure was unharmed.

Many other houses were more or less damaged. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

F. B. Tucker, a traveling salesman from Emporia, says: "I was on the incoming Missouri, Kansas and Texas train due at Hartford at 5.25 o'clock. Just as the train was stopping the passengers noticed to the southwest a peculiarly shaped white cloud formed nearly like a balloon, but a little more tapering. Its peculiar whiteness first attracted our attention. In a few moments it seemed to stretch out its neck to the ground and turn darker. Then coulds from all directions seemed to cluster around the top and as the small end struck the earth, trees, fences and everything it struck were torn up and lifted into the air. The first house it struck was bodily lifted into the air. In another second beams, furniture and stoves, bedding and all kinds of material were seen shooting high into the air from all directions. By this time the passengers were beginning to notice that the funnel-shaped cloud was coming straight for the cars in which we were and inquiries began as to what was best to be done. Suddenly a brakeman solved the question by saying, 'Here goes for the prairie,' and rushed for the door, followed by every one in the car. The run, however, was not necessary, for when only about one hundred feet from the car the storm took a sudden turn southwest and swept past the rear of the train without touching it. The storm, after passing through the town to the east, seemed to jump the Neosho river and then disappeared."

Several persons are reported injured during the storm at Sheffield, an outlying town.

OMAHA, NEB.—A tornado at Stella, Neb., did great damage, but no lives were lost.

WESTERN ARID LANDS.

Millions and Millions of Acres to Be Reclaimed for Settlers.

Millions and millions of acres are to be added to the great homestead areas of the West. The last Congress enacted a law providing that the general government shall donate to each State in which there are arid lands one million acres of such lands on condition that the reclamation is done by the States.

Already Idaho and Wyoming have complied with all the formalities of the law, and have taken steps towards securing a million acres of lands within their borders. Lieutenant-Governor Mills, of Idaho, and E. Meade, of Wyoming, both engineers, have been appointed by their respective States to complete the final arrangements. Their mission promises to be very successful, for they are receiving from Land Commissioner Lamoreux the most cordial co-operation.

"The steps which are now being taken to transform an immense section of arid country into fertile and fruitful fields," said the commissioner, "will, without doubt, be far-reaching in their effects. Up to the present time the arid sections of the West have been lying barren because the government could not be induced to enter upon wholesale irrigation, and private corporations found the task both gigantic and, in a certain sense, unprofitable.

"Under the new law, however, the State is to sell the lands in sections of not over 160 acres to any one person for such price as can be obtained. The government retains possession for five years, and if at the end of that time the reclamation appears to be permanent, the title to the land passes to the State and thence to a settler. This means homes and farms for a multitude of people. Millions and millions of acres will in course of time be reclaimed under these new conditions. The work may not and doubtless will not be finished in your day or mine, but it has begun and that means everything."

COLIMA SURVIVORS.

Three Members of the Steamer's Crew Returning from Mexico.

The steamer City of Sydney, from Manzillo, is carrying to San Francisco, three of the survivors of the lost Colima. Their names are John Reginous, J. Jokeman, Santa Maria—all of the crew.

They boarded the Sydney at Manzanillo. They are members of the party who got ashore in lifeboat number 5, and were afterward found by the steamer Manzatlan. The survivors found by the Barracouta to have gone South, Chilberg has gone to Guatemala, Bryan, to New York, and five at Manzanillo have left for their respective destinations.

The latest reports from Manzanilla say that ninety miles south of Manzanillo, two women and one man, survivors of the Colima, are living on a ranch.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Officer James Callahan, at Columbia, was shot by a tramp in trying to make an arrest.

Henry Britting, 7 years old, was bitten on the head by a snake at Shamokin.

Adam Lawsky and Peter Demeritt were killed by the falling of a mass of clay and rock in King's Stripping mine, at Eckley.

John Lincoln, said to be a second cousin to Abraham Lincoln, died in the almshouse at Reading.

By a fall of rock two Hungarians were killed at King's Stripping, Hazleton. Their names are Adam Lovelawsky and Peter Domari. The men were employed as laborers and were engaged in a space where excavations had been made. A large amount of rock and clay overtuning the opening, which it is believed was weakened by a blast fired. It was seen to shake, but before an alarm could be given the crash came and the men were buried beneath tons of rock and dirt. Lovelawsky was taken out dead, Domari was alive and the ambulance was summoned. He was sent to the hospital but died on the road.

Clarence Trout, a roller at Worth Brothers' Brandywine rolling mill, was struck by a large bloom of iron and crushed to death.

Two Hungarians were swimming in the river a short distance above Wilkes-Barre when one of them got beyond his depth and was drowned. After waiting awhile to see if the body reappeared the other man calmly walked to the bank, dressed himself and taking the drowned man's clothes walked away. The body was recovered and identified by the dead man's brother. The man who took the clothes has not yet been found.

The Board of Pardons again postponed the consideration of the case of Hugh F. Dempsey, the convicted Homestead labor leader.

Daniel W. Stitzel, aged 30 years, was murdered near Kutztown. George Yaeger was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

Samuel Lehman, of Wilkes-Barre was arrested on a charge of fatally shooting his wife.

The forty-fifth annual commencement of Bucknell University closed at Lewisburg.

Dr. Thomas M. Brown was installed as president of Lehigh University, and a class of 112 men was graduated.

The thirty-third commencement of the Pennsylvania Military College took place at Chester.

Governor Hastings gave a hearing at Harrisburg to the friends and opponents of the Quay County bill, the Kennedy gas bill and the Woods' water works bill.

Brandywine Battlefield was visited by a party of State Sons of the Revolution and their friends.

William Metzger, a farmer, while driving through Mount Joi, on his way to market, was stopped by a highwayman. The man presented a pistol at the farmer's head and commanded him to stop, at the same time catching hold of the horse's bridle. Metzger whipped up the horses and made his escape. The robber fired two shots at the wagon, neither of which took effect.

The body of Joseph Koch, of Allentown, was found in the Lehigh River. Some years ago Mr. Koch lost the sight of one of his eyes and lately the other had become affected. This preyed on his mind to such an extent that his mind became unbalanced.

Burglars blew open the safe in the post-office at Beaver and destroyed the entire front of the frame building. The burglars secured $300 worth of stamps and $7 in money.

Mrs. Eli J. Peters, of Guthsville, was probably fatally burned. She was cooking breakfast in the kitchen and her dress caught fire from a gasoline stove. The woman ran screaming into the yard. The draught fanned the flames and they flashed up and burned every part of her body. Mr. Peters tore the burning clothes from her body and was badly scorched about the hands and arms. Mrs. Peters was in a critical condition.

Governor Hastings gave a number of hearings to delegations in the interest of various candidates for a seat on the new Superior Court bench and measures awaiting his action.

Proceedings in foreclosure of a mortgage for $200,000 were entered at Allentown against the Allentown & Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company.

By running a switch engine on the main track of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Wilkes-Barre a runaway car was stopped. The engine was derailed.

A number of wage conferences have been scheduled for this week at Pittsburg and rates for a year may be fixed.

While fighting the fire in Hazle Mine's slope John Condy was killed and Benjamin Lea herhouse badly injured. The men were engaged in reopening a hole above the timbers in an effort to reach the seat of the fire. The timbers suddenly gave way and the top came down on the miners. A huge mass of stuff covered Condy, smothering him to death.

John McGovern, 40 years of age, a railroad contractor, living at Hastings, committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain. Financial trouble is given as the cause of the deed. He left four letters, one addressed to his widow, one to the firm of which he was a member, and two others, the addresses of which the Coroner will not give.

Ex-Congressmen Lemuel Amerman and John T. Richards, of Scranton, and ex-Attorney General H. W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, have gone to Winchester, Va., to arrange for placing a monument over the grave of ex-Judge John Handley, of Scranton, who is buried in Winchester.

HE BLED TO DEATH.

A Gun in the Hands of a School Boy Explodes With Fatal Effect.

James Knapp and Watkin Quick, two school boys, went hunting near Livesays' Mills, Charleston, W. Va.

They holed a ground hog and while trying to get him out the gun was accidently discharged, the load taking effect in Knapp's abdomen, severing an artery and causing him to bleed to death in half an hour.

"LOVE THYSELF LAST."

Love thyself last. Look near, behold thy duty
To those who walk beside thee down life's road;
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,
And help them bear the burden of earth's load.

Love thyself last. Look far and find the stranger,
Who staggers 'neath his sin and his despair,
Go lend a hand, and lead him out of danger,
To heights where he may see the world is fair.

Love thyself last. The vastnesses above thee
Are filled with Spirit Forces, strong and pure,
And fervently, these faithful friends shall love thee,
Keep thou thy watch o'er others, and endure.

Love thyself last; and oh, such joy shall thrill thee,
As never yet to selfish souls was given.
Whate'r thy lot, a perfect peace will fill thee,
And earth shall seem the anteroom of Heaven.

Love thyself last; and thou shalt grow in spirit
To see, to hear, to know, and understand.
The message of the stars, lo, thou shalt hear it
And all God's joys shall be at thy command.

Love thyself last. The world shall be made better
By thee, if this brief motto forms thy creed.
Go follow it in spirit and in letter,
This is the true religion which men need.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Independent.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

When I first started in life it was as salesman in the very small establishment of Mr. Brusle, stationer. It was not a very remunerative situation, but old Mr. Brusle was a kind old man, Mrs. Brusle a nice, talkative old lady, and Dolly Brusle often came into the store on busy days and stood behind the counter beside me, and just for this last reason I would not have taken double wages with Mr. Throgmorton, the only other stationer of the town.

Dear little Dolly! she had brown eyes and a dimple in her chin, and sang like a prima donna. She had lessons from a German Fraulein and from an Italian Signor, and the old man quite forgot Throgmorton and his gilt window when he sat with his handkerchief over his head of an evening and listened to her. The piano was old and tinkling, but none of us ever thought of that. Old Mr. Brusle and my father had been friends, and I was not a clerk only, but a privileged friend as well, and all the excuse I needed for coming every night was given in the words, "I want to hear the singing." Well, any one might have wanted to hear it, for that matter—not merely a boy who was in love.

Things went on in this way for three years, when one afternoon old Mr. Brusle, shutting the drawer of his desk with a bang, said:

"It's no use, Tom, I may as well give in. Throgmorton has beaten me. I'm not making a cent, and I shall break up. The old woman and I can manage on what I have, with only one child, and I can rest and stop fidgeting. I suppose Dolly can teach a little, too. There's no other music teacher in Hamilton. But the old shop is a mockery, and I've known it a good while."

So that was the end of Arcadia. The stock and fixtures were sold out. Throgmorton bought the stock, and the shop was altered into a parlor; and I wrote to my uncle in New York who had promised to take me into his business if I wished it, and he telegraphed. "Come next week." And then one day I asked Dolly to walk down into the meadows and see if the blackberries were ripe. Before we picked one, I drew her to a quiet place under a great maple and put my arm about her waist and said:

"Dolly, you know just how I feel toward you, don't you?"

She nestled up to me a little closer, and I took both her plump brown hands in mine.

"Will you wait for me a little while, Dolly? Will you think that I am doing my best all the time to bring the day nearer when I can ask your father to give you to me?"

She said nothing for a while, and in the pause I heard a bird sing a whole song through. Then came her voice:

"Yes, Tom, I'll wait."

And we picked the blackberries, and went home again through the meadows.

"We'll not speak of it yet, Tom," said Dolly. "At home I mean; they think me such a child yet. I don't want to break the charm. In time they'll guess that I'm a woman; and they like you, Tom."

For a while I was bewildered in the city, then very busy, then flushed with the prospect of being rapidly advanced, and of being able to ask Dolly to be my wife sooner than I expected. I wrote her joyous letters. She wrote pleasant ones back to me. We did not make them open love letters, but both understood the love at the bottom of them. And so the months glided by. For six I had no holiday. Then a grudgingly given week was given me, and I hurried down to Hamilton. I visited my old friends, and had a glorious time. Dolly was lovelier than ever

She walked over to the depot with me when I left, leaning on my arm. The train had not come in yet—the one for New York; but the other had set down some passengers from the city. One, a stout gentleman of 35, dressed in fine style, having given his portmanteau to a porter, advanced to Dolly.

"How do you do, Miss Brusle?" said he.

She held out her hand shyly.

"How do you do Mr. Holly? Tom, this is Mr. Holly. Mr. Holly, Mr. Hearn."

He bowed; so did I. But the fellow had such an air with him that I hated him. How did she know him? I had never seen him before.

"Who is he?" asked I, in a whisper, as the porter called Mr. Holly back for directions.

"He has something to do with the opera, I think," said Dolly.

Then came the shriek of the whistle.

"All aboard!" yelled a voice.

"Good-by, Tom," said Dolly.

"Good-by," said I, and hurried away.

I thrust my head out of the window. Dolly was walking away on Mr. Holly's arm.

I made a fool of myself next day. I wrote Dolly an indignant letter. She wrote me a spirited answer. I demanded an explanation as to how she came to know Holly, in the next; and before any answer came to this old Mrs. Brusle walked into our place with her shopping bag in her hand one morning.

"I want you to take me to some nice store, Tom," she said, "if you can spare an hour or so. I'm going to buy a silk dress for Dolly, and she told me to tell you all about it, as you seemed to be upset."

I asked the permission necessary and called a carriage. Once within it the old lady began:

"You see, Dolly will need to be dressed handsomely. She starts next month."

"Starts for where?" said I.

"All over, mostly," said the old lady. "It's all settled, you know, between her and Mr. Holly."

"Settled!" cried I.

"Yes," said the old lady. "I knew you'd be pleased with the good news. She was singing in the choir, and he happened to go to church, and he asked an introduction and got it, and called next day. It's very sudden, very; but she wouldn't engage herself to him without our consent; and it's such a fine thing, that we can't refuse; so we've consented. She'll feel homesick, no doubt, away from us; but we mustn't think of that. I try not to," and then the old lady put her handkerchief to her eyes.

"She told you tell me?" I said.

"Oh, yes," said the old lady.

My heart was on fire, my blood was boiling, but I made no sign.

"You stay in the city all night, don't you?" I asked.

She said she would, and gave me the number of her stopping place.

After the shopping was over I went home and took from my trunk a little parcel of letters, a lock of hair, a ribbon—Heaven knows what trashy bits of treasure—put them in a large business envelope, and walked over to the old lady's boarding house with them.

"Tell Dolly that I sent her that, and wish her all the happiness that she deserves," said I.

The old lady heard no sarcasm in my voice.

"I will, Tom," she said; "and do come to see us soon. We'll be lonely without Dolly."

So it was over; and the thing that was most terrible to dream of had fallen on me, and I lived.

Of course I made no confidence, and I worked as hard as ever. The work of a wholesale woolen house does not slacken because a clerk is crossed in love. Bales and boxes and bundles went out and came in all the same; and what did it matter if I looked pale and lost my appetite, so that I did my figuring and all the rest of it correctly?

But one day, as I looked up from a box I had been marking, I saw a sight that made me sick with rage. Holly, and no one else, with his side whiskers and his glossy hat and marvelously square shoulders. He was talking to my uncle, and appeared to be on intimate terms with him. I stood still and stared at him. In a few moments he saw me, and putting up his eyeglasses, bowed. I made no bow in return. Then he came across the room.

"I don't think it's a mistake," said he. "I met you at the depot at Hamilton, with Miss Brusle."

"I remember," I said.

"She's very well, and in a little flutter, of course," said he. "I suppose you've had letters?"

"Excuse me, I'm needed elsewhere," I said, and dashed away.

An hour after, my uncle coming across me, said:

"So you know Holly, Tom? He's not a bad fellow, though a bit of a puppy. He's made a good deal of money in the theatrical line; manager and all that, you know. Married a sort of cousin of my wife's two years ago."

"Is he a married man?"

"Oh, yes; why not?"

"Uncle Harold," said I, "you must let me run up to Hampton tonight. I must go."

"What is the matter, Tom?" said my uncle.

"I can't tell you," said I, "but I must go."

"Then you must," said my uncle; "but if it wasn't you, you'd never come back. Don't be longer than you can help, as it is."

I traveled on the night train, and reached the dear little brown cottage when its windows were golden in the sunrise. The old lady was getting breakfast. Dolly was milking; her father at work in the garden. It was a sweet picture, and I had come to turn its joy into sorrow; but better that than to let worse sorrow come.

"You, Tom?" cried Mrs. Brusle. "Why, Tom!" cried the old lady; "so you thought you'd see our girl off after all? You know she starts to-morrow?"

Dolly did not look at me, but I saw her face flush crimson.

"I'm sorry to say that I have come down to bring bad news," said I.

"Bad news!" said Mr. Brusle. "I'm sorry for that, my boy. What is it?"

"It affects you, sir," said I; "not me. I come only because worse would happen if I were silent, and I beg you to believe that I am actuated by no spirit of revenge. You may not credit me, but I wish that any other man had this to do. Mr. Holly is, and has been for two years, a married man."

I turned my face away from Dolly as I uttered these words, and dropped it upon the hand that rested on the vine trellis. I expected to hear her scream, but my news did not seem to produce as great an effect as I expected. I looked up again; all eyes were fixed upon me.

"Ah!" said the old man.

"Well?" said the old lady.

"Go on, Tom," said Dolly.

"His wife is a cousin of the lady my uncle married," said I. "If you don't believe me, I can offer proof of the fact. He is married."

"Of course I knew that," said Dolly. "His wife is quite a celebrated contralto."

"Knew that he was married?" said I. "I don't understand you"

"It's a great deal nicer for Dolly," said Mrs. Brusle. "Mrs. Holly and she will travel together. But, O, dear! perhaps Mrs. Holly isn't nice. Is that it?"

I stared from one to the other.

"Mrs. Brusle," said I, "what did you tell me when you came down to New York? As I understood you, that Dolly was engaged to Mr. Holly and that you were buying the wedding dresses."

"Gracious me!" cried the old lady. "Nothing of the sort."

"Did you think that, Tom?" cried Dolly. I asked her to explain.

"Oh, dear me! Why, Tom, I have engaged to travel with him as one of a quartet he has just formed. A foreign gentleman and our tenor at church, Mr. Motley, and Mrs Holly and I; and I shall make a great deal of money, and—Oh, Tom, that's why you sent back my letters."

I opened my arms, and Dolly ran into them without thinking of the old folks.

"You see how it is sir," I said to Mr. Brusle. "I'm not rich, but I love Dolly; and if she'll take me as I am I shall be the happiest fellow under the sun. And for Heavens sake, Dolly, don't mind breaking your engagement with that fellow. I don't want you running about the country, no matter how much money you make by it."

So the engagement was broken; and though my uncle said it was most imprudent, Dolly and I were married that winter.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in the United States in 1894.

In January no lives were lost so far as known.

In February 2 lives were lost, 2 persons injured and 50,000 feet of lumber destroyed.

In March 6 lives were lost, 3 persons injured, and 2 barns, 2 churches and 5 dwelling houses struck and damaged.

In April 14 lives were lost, 15 persons injured, 1 barn and 7 dwelling houses damaged.

In May 55 persons were killed by lightning and 34 severly injured; 12 houses were set on fire with a loss of not less than $35,000; 36 dwellings, 4 churches, 2 school houses struck, and more or less damaged; 58 horses and 22 cows not in stables were killed.

In June 96 persons were killed and 102 severely injured; 69 barns were damaged not less than $49,000; 49 houses, 30 cows, and 15 sheep not stabled were killed; 80 dwellings, 22 churches, railroad depot, 1 oil tank, 1 grain elevator, 6 mills and factories were damaged, the loss in the eight last named being not less than $257,000.

In July 60 lives were lost, and 103 persons injured; 46 barns were damaged not less than $50,000; 45 dwellings, 12 churches, 2 academies, 3 mills or factories, and 2 railroad depots were struck; 24 horses and 13 cows, 5 mules, and 6 sheep, not stabled, were killed.

In August 78 lives were lost and 76 persons injured; 81 barns were burned with a loss of not less than $129,800; 41 dwellings were struck, 22 horses and 15 cows, not stabled, were killed; 5 churches, 2 academies (one with loss of $38,000), 2 mills, and 1 oil tank (loss $20,000) were struck.

In September 99 persons were killed and 14 severely injured; 53 barns were struck with loss of not less than $141,500; 42 dwellings, 2 churches were struck, 14 horses, not stabled, were killed.

In November 1 dwelling was struck, valued at $3,000.

In December 1 barn in Ohio, 2 dwellings (one in San Francisco, Cal., where damage from lightning is almost unknown), were struck.

During the year 336 persons were killed and 351 severely injured, 268 barns struck with a damage of $407,500; 55 churches were struck, damage unknown; 261 dwellings and several oil tanks, factories and elevators, the damage amounting to not less than $351,000.

FOR THE KITCHEN MAID.

Simple Rules in Dishwashing That Are Serviceable.

The following simple rules, as taught in the cooking schools, hung in the kitchen, and followed, may prove of vaule to the young housekeeper or the "new girl:"

1. Collect knives, forks and spoons by themselves.

2. Put away any food that has been left on small, clean dishes, never leaving fragments on dishes in which they were served.

3. Scrape all fragments sticking to dishes or pans into a refuse pail or in the back of the ashpan and underneath the firebox, where they may dry out, and then be burned.

4. Arrange all dishes conveniently on the table, putting glasses nearest the dishpan, then silver next the fine china, beginning with cups, saucers and pitchers, and lastly the greasy dishes.

5. Rinse out milk bottles, pitchers and egg cups with cold water. Empty and rinse cups. Put any dishes used in baking to soak in cold water. Fill kettles and spiders full of cold water, and set away from the stove to soak. If left on the stove the heat hardens whatever has adhered to the sides in cooking and renders it harder to remove.

6. Have one pan filled with hot, soapy water. For this purpose keep the soap in a shaker made for this object, or improvise one by putting a few holes through the bottom of a small pail Never leave the soap in the dishpan to waste and stick to the dishes. Have a second ready full of hot water for rinsing before draining.

7. Wash glasses first, slipping them one at a time sideways into the hot water, so that the hot water touching them outside and inside at the same time may obviate the danger of breakage from unequal expansion. Dry immediately on a clean glass towel or on squares of old cotton cloth, hemmed and kept for this purpose.

8. Wash the silver and wipe at once from the soapy water, rubbing any piece with silver polish that seems at all discolored.

9. Wash the china, standing the plates and saucers on edge in the rinsing pan, and setting the cups right side up that they may be thoroughly rinsed. Scald the milk pitchers.

10. Wash steel knives and forks in warm, not hot water, scouring the blades, if necessary. Never leave the handles in water, as it tends to loosen them.

11. Rub tins inside and out, using sapolio if discolored, and paying especial attention to the seams of the double boilers. Set on back of range to dry.

12. Wash ironware inside and out with hot, soapy water, rinse thoroughly in clear water and dry. Dripping pans and kettles that have been used with grease may be wiped off first with soft paper, to remove as much of it as possible, and then washed in the suds, with a tablespoonful of soda added to the water. Granite dishes browned by neglect may be cleaned by boiling half an hour in soda water, then rubbing vigorously. Do this several times if necessary.

13. Coffee pots should never be washed inside with suds, but in clear water. Dry thoroughly on back of stove, wiping out with a clean cloth when dry, to remove the brownish sediment that is apt to cling to the pot.

14. Wash dishtowels in lukewarm soapy water, rinse thoroughly and dry after every meal, and they will keep soft and clean.

MARCH OF THE TROLLEY.

Electric Railway Making Headway All Over the Country.

Withing the past five years the trolley electric cars have covered so many localities that they are getting a great deal of the passenger traffic in the suburbs of cities and between populous country towns a short distance apart.

In Pennsylvania and Connecticut the courts have recently held that the trolley lines are not authorized to use public roadways for their tracks under the permission of the authorities until they secure the consent of every proprietor whose land fronts the roadway. This ruling checks the progress of the trolley in these two States, and yet they are making headway there and in other States, especially in the thickly settled North. In Pennsylvania the Legislature has passed an act authorizing street railways to carry freight, and the Lehigh Valley road will equip all its charter branches as trolley roads for freight and passengers.

In Vermillion County, Illinois, a trolley line has been granted for twenty years the free use of public highways for freight and passenger service for a distance of thirty miles, paralleling the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, on condition that passengers shall not be charged more than a cent and a half a mile. In Michigan an electric road forty miles long is being constructed from Port Huron. It is laid with heavy T rails and will be equipped with standard freight and passenger cars. It will cost less than $7,000 a mile to build and equip, whereas the cost for a steam railway would be between $40,000 and $60,000.

What it will cost to operate and renew the trolley lines the future will determine, but there is good reason to believe that this cheap, rapid and satisfactory system of transportation will be greatly extended in the next few years. The electric lines will be very useful in the farming districts, connecting them with their country towns and the markets and acting as feeders to the steam railways. It is not likely that there will be any serious discrimination against them attempted by the State Legislatures. Such measures would be very unpopular, and the steam railways will in the end find the electric lines such valuable auxiliaries that they will not oppose them.

This Cat Craves Approval.

"Mrs. Muggins" is a very good mouser, and occasionally she will catch a great big rat out in the barn, says the Cincinnati Tribune. Of this feat she is always very proud and invariably brings the rat after it is dead to the house, where every member of the family must see it and praise and pet her for being such a good, brave cat. The first time this occurred one of the members of the family took the rat up on a shovel and threw it over the back fence, but in a few moments "Mrs. Muggins" had it back again; again and again was it thrown away, but every time it was brought back. At last the two compromised matters by allowing the rat to remain just outside the back door by the side of the step. There it stayed all day until evening, when it was found out why "Mrs. Muggins" objected to having it thrown away.

The father had been home only a few minutes when "Mrs. Muggins" walked proudly into the sitting room with her head aloft and a big rat dangling from her mouth. She went up to the man and laid the rat at his feet, looked up in his face and waited to be caressed and praised. After she received the desired attention she allowed the rat to be carried away and cared nothing more about it.

Now the rats that are caught are always allowed to remain near the house until all the family have seen them.

Matches.

It has been estimated that every man, woman and child in the country uses or destroyes six matches daily, so that the aggregate consumption of our population may be set down as 300,000,000 each day, or the enormous annual aggregate of 109,000,000,000. These matches retail at about 2 cents a box, 200 in a box, so that the retail value of the product in the United States may be set down at $10,950,000 and the wholesale value at about $6,000,000.

I am told that the wood used in the manufacture of matches is principally white and yellow pine. In the United States white pine is used almost exclusively. It burns freely, steadily, slowly, constantly and with a good volume of flame. The wood is soft, straight grain, easily worked, and its light weight is of no small consequence in the matter of transportation charges, which are unusually high on combustible articles. For the best grade of matches the choicest quality of cork pine is used, a variety of white pine, the trees being large and well matured. A large match company, about twelve years ago, secured hundreds of millions of feet of choice standing cork pine timber on the waters of the Ontonagon river in the upper peninsula of Michigan. This company now cuts annually upward of 30,000,000 feet of this timber, but this is by no means all that is used in the manufacture of matches in this country. Millions of feet more of choice white pine timber are bought every year and made into matches by a number of factories under control of this corporation.

Dangerous Trees.

A word of warning is necessary as to the proximity of trees to houses. Many old-fashioned rural houses, as distinguished from the maisons de campagne, are embowered in trees and buried in laburnum. They look delightful in pictures and sound enchanting in poetry; but there are drawbacks in every mundane sphere, and there are one or two little penalties to pay, even in laburnum land. The nearest tree should be several yards away from the house, and if possible, from every part of the house. We have observed lately, in more than one London suburb, where an attempt is being made to build dwellings which are at once healthy and picturesque, that houses have been placed within half a yard of old trees, mainly elms. Some of these houses are most certainly built over the roots of trees, and it will require a very liberal supply of good concrete to keep such dwellings dry?

A house with trees so near to it must inevitably be dark and damp, for the roots, which are not themselves really damp producers, are damp retainers, for they form an obstacle to the escape of the water which is always moving about in the soil. There is a double danger attaching to the very close proximity of elms to a house. Altogether, apart from the damp, the elm is a treacherous tree, and, if it be near enough, is certain sooner or later to drop one of its boughs through the drawing-room window, or, perhaps, even to break off and knock a hole in the wall. It was only last winter that we saw an old elm perform this very feat. It was a windy day, and the tree, which was a large one, broke off short at the hole, and was thrown so violently against the house that several windows and the whole of the front portion of the roof was stove in.

Thumbnails as Pens.

The ancient Chinese and Japanese frequently used to draw pictures with their thumbnails. The nails were allowed to grow to a length of some eighteen inches, and were pared to a point and dipped in vermillion or sky-blue ink.

Lifting a Dead Tiger.

When one comes to lifting a dead tiger one becomes fully aware of its weight; so does one arrive at a due appreciation of its strength after once feeling the forearm, which is a splendid mass of steel-like muscles. Then one understands how the tiger in his prime can throw a bullock over his shoulder and run off with it. Then, too, one may pooh pooh the claim of the lion to be called the king of beasts. But, however interesting may be the study of the tiger in this particular phase once or so, it palls after a time; lifting it is hard and hot work, and is sometimes made very exasperating by the laches of the elephant selected for the carriage of the tiger. For that great animal is required to kneel to receive his burden, and to kneel long enough to allow the tiger to be hoisted on to the pad and fastened on; and, very likely, he will rise on the critical moment when the tiger has been raised to the edge of the pad, and tumble the tiger and some of its bearers on to the ground, and so bring about the status quo ante.

The elephant has wonderful intelligence in some utterly useless directions. He will, for example, pick up a pin with his trunk, and, I dare say, with sufficient encouragement would swallow that, and convert his internal economy into a pin cushion; but I have never known one to direct his talents to the simplification of tiger-padding, although I have seen many devote their minds and bodies to the unnecessary duty of adding to the difficulties of that operation.

Curing Insomnia.

"I was cured of an annoying propensity to sleep in rather an original way," said Jones. "Some time ago there were a number of nights when I could not sleep until just before it was time to rise in the morning. Then, of course, it was hard to wake me. My friends advised all sorts of remedies, but my wife set her wits to work, and found the right one. The next night I fell into a light doze soon after I got into bed, but in less than twenty minutes I was as wide awake as ever, pitching and tossing, and unable to close my eyes. Well, my wife got up, struck a match, and pretended to look at her watch. Then she said, 'I wouldn't try to go to sleep, dear, as it will soon be time for you to get up now.' That settled it. In three minutes I was asleep, and slept like a log. This was repeated once or twice, and now I get my regular sleep every night. The best of it was I didn't know for a number of days the little ruse that had been employed to send me to sleep."

Must Reckon with Gladstone Again.

Mr. Gladstone may pretty certainly be reckoned upon as an active political force in what remains of the present session, and probably in the general election which will follow it. He is said to have expressed his conviction that the real feeling of the country is in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, and he is not likely to lose any opportunity of making it favorable. If, a year ago, his health had been what it is now, he would certainly be at this moment Prime Minister of England. In one form or another, the Unionist party may make up their minds to the fact that they will have to reckon with him in the House of Commons, and at the polling booths.—London World.

After a woman has been in love three or four times, her heart becomes petrified.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

An army is a great monster with a head, but no heart.

Tobacco User's Sore Throat.

It's so common that every tobacco user has an irritated throat that gradually develops into a serious condition, frequently consumption, and it's the kind of a sore throat that never gets well as long as you use tobacco. The tobacco habit, sore throat and lost manhood cured by No-To-Bac. Sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

In the bicycle business the greater the number of sales the greater the falling off.

If Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

No man can be happy without sharing it with somebody.

Your Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 27.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Talk about the "old times," sweet their songs and words;
But listen to the singing of the present mocking birds!
Talk about the "old times," they was sweet to see;
But this new world, an' these new times air good enough for me!—Atlanta Constitution.

"Old time" stores U can C anywhere, this town is full of 'em and U can find 'em at every X road, but if U want to C a "new times" store, new in all its appointments and up to date in every particular, call at The New Racket, and if U say U are disappointed, its our treat.

Botany, Dress Goods, "Gold Medal" Black, Vantine Silk specialties, Goddard Linings—Department, Maud E. Spigelmeyer.

White Goods, Dimities, Lawns, Percales, Ginghams, prints—Sarah Bayard.

Notions, Novelties, Kid and "Kayser Gloves, Corsets etc.—Tillie Wilson.

Muslins, Draperies, Flannels, etc.—Homer Barnes.

Shoes, Underwear, Mens Furnishings—Harry Showers.

Housekeepers Department, five and ten cent goods, Tin, Agate and Glassware, Oil Cloths, Window Shades—Lee Larimer.

And the half has not been told.
In the field,

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

CUT IN TWO!

Horrible as the above headline may appear, it is not so dreadful after all when applied to our great Lace sale. In fact, becomes rather interesting reading when it is known that beginning July 1st, we will inaugurate the greatest Lace sale of the season. Profits are out of the question, really are all in your favor. Prices just cut in two.

$1.00 Lace for 50c.
75c Lace for 38c.
50c Lace for 25c.

Now is your chance to secure just what you wanted all season, but did not feel able to pay the price. In preference to carrying it over we will make the sacrifice sale.

The stock will not last long. Come soon.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Made a Spec on Potatoes.

Farmer Will Mitterling, from across the valley, last year raised a crop of 400 bushels of potatoes, which he sold this spring at an average of 80 cents per bushel. Now get out with your 50 cent wheat. This year Will put out 3½ acres in potatoes and expects to get a crop of 1000 bushels.

Will is also has the Hambletonian stallion, Wanatoga, whose colts all over the valley are pronounced the finest to be seen.

Elected to a Professorship.

Rev. Jacob Yutsy, about a dozen of years ago pastor of the Boalsburg and Pleasant Gap Lutheran charge, having been elected to the Professorship of Greek and Oriental languages, in the Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, last week resigned his pastorate of the Lutheran church of Selinsgrove, a position which he has held for thirteen years.

Went Fishing.

A fishing party went to the mountains Tuesday morning, with tent and grub. May they have a good time and catch fish no shorter than their poles.

The trout season is nearly over, and with few exceptions, fishermen had poor luck.

Odd Theft.

A few nights ago some one stole the rails from the bars of a field of James Alexander, also the rails from the bars of a field on the farm occupied by Will Boal. Some one was heard driving along that way late on the night of the theft. Next the thief may return and steal the fields.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

THE NEW REFORMED CHURCH.

The Plans of Robert Cole, of Bellefonte Accepted by the Congregation.

The Reformed congregation has decided to go ahead at once and push to completion a new church edifice. The present building on Church street will be razed to the ground and the new building will be erected on the lot purchased for that purpose by the Ladies' Aid society of the church, in the grove at the lower end of town.

Several weeks ago a congregational meeting was held to consider a new building or repairs to the old structure. It was decided that subscriptions should be solicited and if a stated sum could be raised, a new edifice would be built, and plans were considered. Several had been submitted to the building committee.

Last Monday evening a meeting of the congregation was held and the designs submitted to them. The plans and specifications of Robert Cole, of Bellefonte, was the one accepted, it being highly pleasing to the members.

The new building will be what is called veneer work, the outside being either brick or stone as may be determined.

The main audience room which is to seat 250, is 40x50, with a Sunday school annex of 26x43, and infant room 26x17. These rooms can all be converted into one large room when necessity requires it, giving great seating capacity.

Ground will be broken in a short time, and the work pushed as rapidly as possible. The design accepted is one that, when materialized, will be an honor to the congregation and town. Rev. Eisenberg, the pastor, has been almost indefatigable in his efforts to secure the new building. The new site is well located and a handsome work of art is likely to be the result.

Old Clock.

Has Centre county an older clock than this? Mr. Samuel I. Harshberger, of Richland township, whose home is near Geistown, has in his possession a German clock that is said to be over 235 years old, says the Johnstown *Herald*. It is known to have been brought to America in 1600 from Germany, by a man named Miller, who was a relative of the Harshberger family. About thirty years ago it was given by Emma Miller Thomas to the father of the present possessor, Mr. Isaac Harshberger, who is 85 years of age and lives in Richland township. He recently gave the timepiece to his son, who declines to part with it. The clock is seven feet in height, and the hinges are put on with hand-forged nails.

County Items Clipped.

A new school house has been erected at Hecla, by Wm. Markle, the contractor.

The Hublersburg Odd Fellows have their new hall ready for the carpenters, and will be a fine two-story building.

One day last week Christ Alexander of Penn twp., lost a fine horse of lung fever.

J. W. Stover, of Millheim, is building a large dwelling house.

Lawyer Reeder, wife and son, of Bellefonte, on Saturday will start on a trip for Europe.

Had a Fine Time.

The picnic held by the Reformed Sunday school last Thursday, in the Fort woods, near the station, was attended by a large number. Everybody was well taken care of, as every family was amply provided with a bountiful spread. The town was deserted by all who could attend, and an enjoyable day was spent in the woods.

Arranging Games.

Our ball team is arranging for several games to be played here and in other places during the next few weeks. The team is working splendidly, and during the season Jackson, of State College, will occupy the box for Centre Hall, with Tom Bartges behind the bat. The team will put up a good game,

No Days of Grace.

THE law abolishing the days of grace on notes in this state, goes into effect on January 1, next. A note falling due on a legal holiday is payable the day after, and if that be Sunday the paper falls due Monday.

Coal Sheds and Grain House.

Solomon Peck is erecting large coal sheds and a grain house at Nittany station along the Central railroad. The grain house will have a capacity of holding 7,000 bushels of grain.

Wanatoga, the Hambletonian.

After July 20, next, this stallion will be taken away for training. Persons expecting to patronize him will do so prior to that date.

2t J. W. Mitterling.

Church Notice.

Lutheran services next Sunday, St. Luke's, 10 a. m., Emanuel's, 2.30 p. m., St. Mark's, 7.45 p. m.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool

DIED IN CLEVELAND.

Miss Mollie Rearick Dies at the Home of Her Sister.

On last Friday morning Mr. William Rearick, of this place received the sad news that his sister, Mollie B., had died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Moyer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The first intimation that her friends had of her sickness was last week when her mother was sent for. She immediately left for Cleveland and arrived there on Thursday morning, and found her daughter suffering dreadfully from an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis. She was unconscious and did not recognize her mother, and after great suffering passed away that same evening.

She had only been sick one week; at first complaining of severe pain in the back of her neck, which was supposed to be neuralgia, and no alarm was felt, but her sufferings rapidly increased and she became unconscious in which condition she remained the greater part of the time until her death on last Thursday evening.

Miss Mollie was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rearick, of Spring Mills. Last December she left her home and went to Cleveland, Ohio; where she engaged in the millinery business, and had her home with her sister, Mrs. Isaac Moyer, at that place.

Her remains were brought to her father's home, accompanied by her mother, her sister and husband, arriving here on Saturday evening. The funeral which took place on Monday morning from her father's residence, was largely attended, interment being made in the Centre Hill cemetery. Rev. Lewis, of Osceola Mills, officiated at the services.

Miss Mollie has been a member of the Presbyterian church since childhood; and also a member of the Ladies' Missionary society of that church. She was a devoted Christian and a loving daughter and sister, and will be sadly missed in her home as well as by her many friends.

Her age was twenty-five years and six months.

Burglars at Mill Hall.

An attempt was made Friday night to blow open the safe in the office of W. H. Mann, lower axe factory at Mill Hall. The burglars broke into Garth's wagon making shop and took therefrom some tools. They kicked in the door of the office. They succeeded in blowing off the outer door of the safe, but the inner door they could not open. The marks of the tools were plainly visible, but the hardened iron resisted all efforts. Had they succeeded in opening this door the burglars would have secured about sixty dollars. There is no clue to the thieves.

The Skeleton of a Lost Man Found.

The skeleton found near Port Matilda a few weeks ago is likely to prove to be that of Henry Garman of Lancaster county. District Attorney Franklin of that county is in communication with Justice of the Peace Osman of Port Matilda concerning the matter. His brother, J. H. Garman, of Fulton, Missouri, wrote to Squire Osman stating that his brother, Henry Garman, was in Centre county something over a year ago and since that nothing has been heard of him. There is hardly any doubt but that this solves the mystery.

Being Rapidly Reduced.

You accepted our invitation to call upon us during our Centennial and it was highly appreciated. We are now preparing for the coming season on a grand scale—You shall have all the advantage of low prices—before the advance takes place. Our present stock of Clothing, Hats, etc., is being rapidly reduced to make more room. Belts and White Trousers a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Two New Judges Appointed.

Governor Hastings appointed on Monday night ex-Senator W. McKnight Williamson, of Huntingdon, president judge of the Huntingdon-Mifflin district, and J. F. Taylor, of Washington, additional law judge of Washington county. These judgeships are created by the judicial apportionment bill passed by the recent legislature.

Johnny Wanny Not There.

John Wannamaker was not at the C. E. pic-nic at Hecla, last Thursday, as advertised. He had left for Europe a few days before. Yet the announcement that he would attend may have helped to draw a crowd.

No Paper Next Week.

Next week, being 4th of July week, no paper will be issued from this office, in accordance with a time-honored custom in the newspaper world. We beg the kind indulgence of our readers.

Good News for Young America.

The tariff having been lowered, the little boy will be delighted to learn that fire-crackers have dropped one-half in price, and the 4th of July is only a few days off.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

WHEN TO CELEBRATE.

Data to Fix Church Anniversaries in this Valley.

There being great desire for church anniversaries, in many communities, we have gone to some labor to ascertain the year when most of the present churches in this valley were erected, from which data can be obtained for anniversaries, whether the 10th, 12th, 15th, 20th, or as the period may be since any particular church named below was erected:

College tp., Shiloh Lutheran church built in 1868.

Boalsburg, Lutheran church, built in 1825.

Gatesburg, Lutheran church, built in 1869.

College twp., Nazareth Reformed church, built in 1868—1872.

Pinegrove, Reformed church, built in 1837.

Pine Hall, Reformed church, built in 1850.

Pinegrove, Presbyterian church, built in 1857.

Penn Hall, brick Lutheran church, built in 1859.

Penn twp., Reformed church, (Moyer's), built in 1860.

Farmers' Mills, Union church, built in 1853.

Spring Mills, by Presbyterians and Methodists, church built in 1840.

Aaronsburg, on May 1, 1794, corner stone of Lutheran church laid; edifice torn down in 1852 when the present brick church was erected.

Aaronsburg, Reformed church, built in 1842 in place of one burnt; more recently the present brick church was built.

Haines twp., St. Paul's Reformed and Lutheran church, built in 1852.

Woodward, Evangelical church, in 1871, in place of one burnt same year.

Aaronsburg, Evangelical church, built in 1881.

Boalsburg, Reformed church, built in 1861.

Boalsburg, Lutheran church, built in 1868.

Boalsburg, Methodist meeting house built in 1833.

Madisonburg, Reformed church, built in 1880.

Brungard's Lutheran church in Miles twp., built in 1868.

Rebersburg, Evangelical church, in 1834.

Madisonburg, Evangelical church, built in 1854.

Miles twp., Yearick's, Evangelical church, built in 1869.

Wolf's Store, Evangelical church, built in 1874.

Rebersburg, U. B. church, built 1850.

Millheim, old Evangelical church, built in 1841, present brick church is on same site.

Millheim, Methodist church, built in 1856.

Millheim, U. B. church, built 1863.

Millheim, Lutheran church, built in 1881.

Centre Hill, Presbyterian church, built in 1845.

Slab Cabin, Presbyterian church, built in 1848, in place of one burnt.

Centre Hall, Methodist church, was built in 1875.

Sprucetown church, built in 1840, torn down in 1872 when present one was erected.

The Loop Union church, was built in 1837.

Centre Hall Lutheran church, built in 1862, torn down and rebuilt in 1875, second one burned, and present or third one built in 1885.

Centre Hall, Reformed church, built in 1853.

Potter, Zion Evangelical church, built in 1858.

Centre Hall, Evangelical church, built in 1873.

There are a few other churches, of which we did not have the year when erected. Should there be any error in the above, we will be pleased to have same reported to us.

Typhoid at Coleville.

Coleville, near Bellefonte, is reported stricken with an epidemic of typhoid fever. Two have already died and there are at present thirteen persons ill with the disease. Bad water is the cause.

Being blessed with the purest water in the world, no epidemic has yet appeared at Centre Hall.

Died in Indiana.

By letter intelligence has been received of the death of the wife of Peter Zeigler, of East Germantown, Ind., on June 13, while she was on a visit to her daughter in Decatur. Mrs. Ziegler was a daughter of John Ruhl, deceased of Miles township.

An attack of grip brot on a complication of ailments, causing her death.

Half a Hay Crop.

From our own observation and by careful inquiry among farmers from various sections, we sum up that the hay crop in this county will be about half as much as last year's large crop. This means that there will be near two-thirds of an ordinary hay crop.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co,

Hasty Pick-ups.

Our friend Michael Derstine has improved his residence by the addition of a large porch and will next put down a new board walk.

Gradually our citizens are shrinking or removing their front yard fences—it saves money and makes any premises look better.

The Misses Krise are additions to the Presbyterian choir.

On last Sabbath evening Rev. Rearick preached an interesting sermon on church music, vocal and instrumental, in sound logical advocacy of it.

Lute Emerick's estray cow by being advertised in last week's Reporter was found 4 miles east of Aaronsburg.

An Aged Lady.

Grandmother Derr, of Pine Creek twp., is probably the oldest person in Clinton county. She was born in the year 1800 and is consequently 95 years of age. She enjoys good health, her mind is clear, and she is likely to live to celebrate her 100th anniversary.

We can match this in grandfather Tressler, of Linden Hall, who is about 95, in excellent health and attends to the management of his affairs about the farm.

Father's Painful Discovery.

A gentleman in Milesburg seven weeks ago sent his daughter to live with a neighbor farmer. Thinking that she had gone to the place as directed he paid no futher attention to it. A few days ago he was very much surprised that the girl had never made her appearance at the neighbor's. The father then began a search and found the young woman in a disreputable house in Tyrone, to which place she had been enticed.

How Disposed Of.

Judge Love at argument court, at Huntingdon, last week disposed of the application of admitting to bail of the McCracken brothers, who are in jail charged with the murder of Geo. M. Hawn, on May 13. Joseph and Elmer F. were refused bail, and Wesley was granted bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Rainfall,

registered by the Reporter's rainguage:

Friday, June 21,	1-4 inch.
Monday afternoon, 24,	1-4 inch.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices —for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

MONEY ROOM.... ....MONEY ROOM

o——o

The Dollar of Our Fore-Fathers Has become the Dime of Today.

o——o

We have many wonderful bargains—for example a $2 Cravenette 60 in. wide, now $1.25. Five yds. ample to make a dress. Grandest Cape material made. Perfectly waterproof.

o——o

52 in. Dress Cloth for Capes and Dresses. Was last season's 75c quality, now 48c. 2 yds. plenty for a cape, 96c, and 5 yds. for a dress, $2.40. Always holds its color.

o——o

Table Oil Cloth, 12 1-2 and 7c.
Buttermilk Soap, 7c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

GARMANS.

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

We are firm believers in the necessity of keeping pace with the requirements of the time.

We pride ourselves on knowing and giving what the people want at the right time and at right prices.

We are well equipped meet the demand of the mid-summer trade. Everything that hot weather, good judgment and experience can suggest, is in our store, and our reputation for trustworthy advertising is being rapidly established.

It is that kind of a store we invite you to come and visit this week.

Among the particular items which may interest you are the following:

China Silks, all colors, at prices much below their real value.
12 pices Swivel Silks.

We have cut the price on these from 60c to 39c. At this price they they are the cheapest goods ever shown in Bellefonte, and at the same time the most fashionable fabrics on the market this season If you havn't got a Swivel Waist you are not in the swim.

Strictly All Wool French Challies at 35 cents.
Irish Lawns at 10 cents, Linen Ducks, 12½ cents.
Red Table Linen, guaranteed fast colors, at 17 cents.
Unbleached and Bleached Table Linens left over from our great Linen Sale at a sacrifice price. If you examine these goods you will certainly buy some whether you need them or not.
Lace Curtains, an elegant assortment. Pole and fixtures free with every curtain.

A complete stock of Laces and Embroideries. These are now very extensively used in trimming summer dresses, and we have a full line.

We have the only complete stock of Ribbons in town, all widths and all colors.

If in need of anything in the way of Black Dress goods and can't find it anywhere else, come and see us and we can suit you. Our Black Dress goods department is a special feature with us and we keep it well assorted.

Our special sale of Millinery at 33 per cent. discount has been a success. We shall continue the sale of all articles in our Millinery Department at this price until our entite spring stock is closed out.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.